FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 018 *25 January 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Progressive Arab States Protest Timing of Islamabad Meeting CC 1
Zagladin Discusses Olympics, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia CC 2
IZVESTIYA Correspondent Views Consequences of Olympic Boycott CC 3
Socialists Issue Statement at UN Industrialization Parley CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Comment, Reportage on Carter's State of Union Message A 1
Aim of World Domination [Soltan] A 1
'Demagogical Call' A 1
Lack of Realism [Losev] A 2
Congressional Reaction to Address [Ptashnikov, Fedonin] A 4
Prediction: Worldwide Opposition A 4
U.S. Hypocrisy on Afghanistan, 'Human Rights' Scored [Surkov in IZVESTIYA 20 Jan] A 5
Confrontation Advocates To Be Found Inside Administration [Vasilyev in PRAVDA 22 Jan] A 7
'National Security' Means 'Global Reliance on Policy of Force' A 10
U.S. Considering Restoring Military Draft A 11
Congress Grants PRC Most-Favored-Nation Status A 11
Brown Remarks Reveal U.S.-PRC 'Counterrevolutionary Alliance' [IZVESTIYA 18 Jan] A 12
Rachkov Sees U.S. Protecting Gulf Oil for Monopolies A 12
New Approach to Iran 'Smacks of Chameleon Behavior' [Nikolayev] A 14
Soviet, Cuban Build Up in PDRY Allegation Refuted [Arutyunov] A 15
'Provocative' U.S. Military Maneuvers in Caribbean Basin Hit [Andriyanov] A 15
'Concern' In Manila Over U.S. Use of Bases Cited A 16
Cossiga To Meet Carter, Brown During U.S. Visit A 16

CHINA

Alekseyev Scores PRC Refusal To Continue Talks B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

'Pacific Community' Labeled 'Anti-Communist' Grouping [Skalkim in PRAVDA 22 Jan] C 1
Japan's Okita Opposes Increased Military Spending C 2
DPRK Spokesman Protests S. Korean-U.S. Exercises C 2

DPRK Calls for Resumption of North-South Talks C 2
[PRAVDA 18 Jan]
S. Korean Leaders Continue To Fan Militarist 'Hysteria' C 3
South Korea Agrees To Hold Talks With DPRK C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Planning Minister Calls for 'Rise in Agriculture' D 1
Kabul's ANIS Resumes Publication; Provincial Papers Expected D 1
Education Minister Discusses Soviet Assistance in Training D 1
Foreign Press Reports Condemn Campaign Over Afghan Events D 2
Indian SUN D 2
India Rejects Anti-Soviet Campaign Over Afghanistan D 3
[Sorokin]

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Bulgarian Foreign Minister's Visit F 1
Arrival in Moscow F 1
Opening of Talks F 1
Gromyko Remarks on Iran F 1
Yugoslav Magazine 'Slanders' USSR on Afghanistan F 3
Western Papers Try To 'Poison Atmosphere' of Yugoslav-USSR Ties F 3
[Orekhov in PRAVDA 23 Jan]
Yugoslavia, USSR Sign Trade Protocol for 1980 F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

'Moral Solidarity' with U.S. Threatens EEC States' Interests G 1
[Portugalov]
Chaban-Delmas Leaves Moscow for Home G 2
French Government Not To Interfere in Olympic Decision G 2
FRG Businessman Sees Danger of USSR Retaliation on Sanctions G 2
FRG General Dismissed for 'Thinking Aloud' G 3
[IZVESTIYA 19 Jan]
Cunhal Assails Sa Carneiro Government Program G 3
[PRAVDA 19 Jan]
Korniyenko Visits France, Meets Francois-Poncet G 4
French Delegation to Discuss Troop Withdrawal From Chad G 4
Marchais Reports Brezhnev's Comments on Afghanistan G 4
Tikhonov Receives West German Businessman G 5
FRG Businessman Sees Growing Economic Ties with USSR G 5
IZVESTIYA Reports on FRG Poison Gas Scandal G 5
[Grigoryants, 18 Jan]
Anti-Soviet Actions Will Hurt UK More than USSR G 6
UK Defense Budget 'Launches New Spiral of Arms Race' G 6
UK Naval Moves 'Threaten Security' in Mediterranean G 7
North European States Not To Boycott Olympics G 7
Finnish Statement G 7
Danish Statement G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Millions' Vote in Iranian Presidential Election H 1
Khomeyni Moved to Tehran Hospital for Treatment of 'Strain' H 1
Events in Iran Reported; Possible Election Day Clashes Seen H 1
Iranian Bank Sues Shah for Misuse of Funds, 'Documented Evidence' H 2
Savchenko Supports Ban on Western Reporters in Khorasan H 2
Belayev Discusses Marxist-Leninist View of Islam H 3
[Literaturnaya Gazeta 16 Jan]
PRAVDA Issues Rejoinder on Oman's 'Soviet Threat' Claims H 7
[Peresada 20 Jan]
Reportage on Reaction to Proposed Olympic Boycott H 7
Jordanian Comment H 7
Lebanese Decision H 7
Arab Leaders Interviewed on Afghanistan Issue, Anti-Soviet Moves H 8
PLO's Qaddumi H 8
Arab League's Klibi H 8
'Staunch Friend' in USSR H 8
Imperialism's 'Failure' H 9

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ethiopian, S. Yemeni Defense Ministers Sign Protocol J 1
Ponomarev Holds Talks with S. African CP Chairman J 1
[PRAVDA 19 Jan]
UK, S. Africa Plan 'Elimination' of Patriotic Front in Rhodesia J 2
SWAPO Head Assails S. African Rule in Namibia J 3
Gabonese Minister Stresses Significance of Moscow Olympics J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Panama 'Ready To Consider' Request for Shah's Extradition K 1
Demonstrations Against Shah K 1
Guyanese Opposition Leader Assails U.S. Policies K 1
[Ulyanovskiy]
Latin Americans Oppose U.S. Call for Olympic Boycott K 2
Ecuadorean Criticism K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorkiy: Sakharov Condemns Soviet Afghanistan Intervention R 1
[Paris AFP]
Falin: No Sakharov Prosecution R 1
[Hamburg DPA]
Paris LE MONDE Reports Moves Against Dissident Christians R 1
[20-21 Jan]
Exiled Crimean Tatar Historian Rebuts Claim on Religion R 2
[Paris LE MATIN 17 Jan]
Grishkyavichus Reports to Lithuanian Central Committee Plenum R 3
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 13 Dec]
Grishin Speaks at Moscow University Anniversary R 15
RSFSR Housing Minister Retires, Replacement Named R 16
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Jan]
Belorussian Statistical Administration Chief Retires R 16
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 11 Jan]

Georgian Government Officials Replaced Without Explanation R 16
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 15 Jan]
Georgian Raykom Plenum Replaces First Secretary R 17
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 13 Jan]
Turkmen Prices Committee Chairman Appointed R 17
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 12 Jan]
Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium Appoints Culture Minister R 17
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 11 Jan]
Three Azerbaijan Raykom Chiefs 'Transferred,' Replaced R 18
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 12 Jan]
SOVETSKAYA LITVA Reviews Book on Soviet Patriotism R 18
[Lazutka, 15 Jan]
SOVETSKAYA KULTURA Writes on Shostakovich's Leninism R 18
[Khentova, 18 Jan]
Briefs: Krymskiy Obkom Reshuffle; Turgayskiy Obkom Reshuffle; R 19
Kazakh Government Reshuffles; New Journal in Siberia

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Council of Ministers Discuss State Plan Fulfillment S 1
Decision Adopted To Improve Sverdlovsk Railway S 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Two Cosmos Satellites Launched, Functioning Normally U 1
Cosmos-1151 U 1
Cosmos-1152 U 1
Soyuz-T Tested for Water Landing [Budapest MAGYAR HALAP 9 Jan] U 1
PRAVDA Views Nuclear Power Development, Safety U 2
[Bubarev 15 Jan]
Geologist To Investigate East Antarctic U 4
[Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Jan]
Floating Drilling Equipment Developed U 5
Solar Energy Stations Planned for Kazakhstan U 5

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Overall Defense Spending Has Not Increased V 1
[Svyatov in Yerevan KOMMUNIST 16 Jan]
Officials Attend Mass Defense Work Campaign V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Jan]
Gorshov Receives Honarary Liyepaya Citizenship V 3
[Kleynin KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Jan]
Briefs: Officers as Candidates V 3

PROGRESSIVE ARAB STATES PROTEST TIMING OF ISLAMABAD MEETING

LD242316 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 24, TASS--On the initiative of a number of Arab countries that are dependent on the United States a session of the Islamic Conference Organization has been scheduled for January 26 in Islamabad (Pakistan). Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia intend to use the session as a platform for intensifying the slanderous campaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan unleashed by the United States, China and American yes-men in the Middle East. In their joint statement progressive Arab countries--Syria, the PDRY, Algeria, Libya, and the Palestine Liberation Organization--stressed that the very fact of the convocation of a session of the Islamic Conference on January 26--that is on the day when yet another step will be taken along the road of betraying the interests of the Arab nation and first of all the Palestinian people, when the Egyptian-Israeli border will be opened and embassies will be exchanged by Egypt and Israel--pursues the aim of diverting the attention of the Arab, Moslem and world public opinion from this shameful capitulatory step by the As-Sadat regime.

At their recent meeting in Damascus the foreign ministers of Syria, the PDRY, Algeria, Libya, and the PLO representative declared that the principal task of the Islamic Conference is to defend the cause of Palestinians and that Moslem countries should not permit forces of imperialism and their allies to use this organization for any other purposes. The ministers proposed to include in the session's agenda such a topical question as condemnation of the "normalization" of relations between Egypt and Israel, because such a normalization flouts the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination and perpetuates Israel's occupation of Arab lands, and to outline measures in connection with the threat of a U.S. military aggression against the peoples of the Near and Middle East and the creation of American military bases in such countries of that region as Egypt and Oman. It is believed in the Arab world that Washington wants to use the session in Islamabad to extricate Egypt out of its isolation and to draw other Moslem countries into the Camp David deal.

Aden, January 24, TASS--A statement by an official spokesman of the PDRY Foreign Ministry has been published here. It says that the PDRY Government will not take part in the session of the Islamic Conference Organization if the day of its convocation is not changed and account is not taken of the proposals concerning the agenda made by Syria, the PDRY, Algeria, Libya and the PLO. The statement stresses that the convocation of the session in Islamabad on January 26 will divert the attention of the Arab, Moslem and world public opinion from the struggle against the real danger that threatens the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

Rabat, January 24, TASS--The Moroccan newspaper AL-BAYAN writes that the proposed agenda for the session--the discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" meets only the interests of the American imperialists and Zionists. Washington, that is attempting to stifle the Islamic revolution in Iran, at the same time welcomes the convocation of the session in Islamabad and tries to pose as a "defender" of Moslems. Thereby the Islamic Conference risks becoming a tool in the hands of imperialists. The holding of the session on the day of the "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations, the paper continues, is an insult to the Palestinian and all other Arab peoples. January 26 should become a day of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian revolution. AL-BAYAN also condemned the choice of Pakistan as a venue for the session because as a result of the intrigues by Washington and Beijing that country has become a bridgehead for imperialist aggression against the Afghan people.

Beirut, January 24, TASS--Acting in the interests of American imperialism and Zionism reactionary regimes of the Islamic world continue to plot against the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan and Iran, it is said in a statement circulated here by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Fulfilling Washington's will they decided to convene for this purpose a session of the Islamic Conference Organization in Pakistan. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has called on all progressive forces in Arab and other Moslem countries to step up struggle against the Camp David collusion, against As-Sadat's capitulatory plans, against imperialism's dangerous designs.

Islamabad, January 24, TASS--Newsmen were told by the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization that the secretariat of the organization had received an official request from Iran to postpone the session's convocation.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES OLYMPICS, AFGHANISTAN, YUGOSLAVIA

LD230006 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, gave an interview today to French television. In this interview, he answered questions about the so-called Carter ultimatum, Afghanistan and Yugoslavia.

Touching on the U.S. President's attempt to organize a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, Vadim Zagladin said this action could not but surprise everyone, for it is in contradiction to the word of the Olympic Charter. Sport and politics are different things. The U.S. actions affect the fate of the Olympic games as a whole, and not only the Moscow Olympics. They bring into question the good will of sportsmen throughout the world. I must say, Vadim Zagladin stated, that Mr Carter's action is not an answer to the reality of the modern world. This is a premeditated step, (for) there had already been discussion of withdrawing from the Olympic games long before the events in Afghanistan. The present action, accordingly, is linked with the United States' other plans. Involved here is the wave of international tension which the United States began to raise in 1974 and also the new wave of military preparations in the United States, which was last year exported to Europe.

Concerning the change of leadership in Afghanistan, Vadim Zagladin said that this is the affair of the Afghans themselves. Babrak Karmal, the present head of government of Afghanistan, has explained this to foreign journalists, including French journalists. After Amin killed Taraki, a strong opposition arose in Afghanistan comprising the Revolutionary Council, the Central Committee of the party, members of the army and the intelligentsia. Babrak Karmal then returned to Afghanistan and together with Amin's opponents prepared the coming to power of the new leadership.

Speaking further about the Soviet Union's decision to send Soviet military contingents into Afghanistan, Vadim Zagladin recalled that after the April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan the government of that country had several times sought military aid from the Soviet Union. But there was at that time insufficiently serious grounds for the offering of such aid, he said. However, at the end of last year a dangerous situation arose because foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan increased and a threat to the territorial integrity and independence of that country emerged. The instigators of that interference are primarily the United States and China. Vadim Zagladin cited facts to show that foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan is continuing. He stated that the Soviet troops will remain in Afghanistan up until the danger of foreign intervention is eliminated but at present there are no signs that the United States and China and Britain, which is beginning to interfere in these affairs, intend to refrain from intervention.

Their advisers are continuing to train and arm the bands which are infiltrated into Afghanistan. The Soviet Union's stand in regard to the events in Afghanistan, Vadim Zagladin went on to say, meets with general support in the international communist movement. In Western Europe, for instance, the communists of France, Portugal, West Germany, Greece and other countries have assessed the situation in Afghanistan in the same way as the Soviet Union does. Their standpoints, which were drawn up completely independently, coincide.

In answer to a question on the Soviet Union's attitude to Yugoslavia, Vadim Zagladin mentioned that Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, had sent President Josip Broz Tito a telegram in which he wished him the most rapid possible recovery and further activity for the well-being of peace and friendship between our two countries. The Soviet Union's standpoint with regard to Yugoslavia is expressed in the telegram. We maintain very good relations with that socialist country, with its government and party, Vadim Zagladin said. He qualified as lies the rumors being spread in the West about some Soviet threat to Yugoslavia. We do not interfere in the affairs of other countries, Vadim Zagladin emphasized. The Yugoslav people, like the Soviet people and other peoples, itself decides its own fate.

Touching further on the prospects for relaxation of international tension, Vadim Zagladin stressed that Soviet people remain optimistic, in spite of all the difficulties of the present international situation. Tension has arisen for the most part because of the United States' threats to many countries, including their allies. This is dangerous, Vadim Zagladin stressed. But we are optimists, for we see that the relaxation of tension has already taken firm root, and that many comprehend its importance. We are optimists because there are very many mighty forces which advocate the relaxation of tension: the forces of states, peoples and the public. We are in favor of relaxation of tension: Leonid Brezhnev spoke about this in his answers to the PRAVDA correspondent. In the Soviet foreign policy course, consistent peaceableness is matched with decisive opposition to aggression. This course has justified itself in the past decades. The Soviet Union will continue to implement it.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT VIEWS CONSEQUENCES OF OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

DW241200 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1830 GMT 23 Jan 80 DW

[Unidentified correspondent interview in Bonn with Albert Grigoryants, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Bonn--date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How would the Soviet Union, meaning the government in Moscow, react to a potential boycott of the Olympic games?

[Answer] Moscow proceeds from the premise that the planned Olympic games will take place. The Soviet Union and the Soviet Government have strictly abided by the provisions of the Olympic charter, so we expect the future participants in the games to do the same.

[Question] And suppose they do not take place, suppose the games are boycotted?

[Answer] Then we will simply fail to understand the reasons for this because in our view there are no serious reasons for such a serious decision. What has been happening in Afghanistan concerns the Soviet Union and Afghanistan--two sovereign states which have agreed to guarantee their security jointly. It is generally known that the Soviet Union has stated several times that it will withdraw its troops as soon as the situation there has been normalized and the external danger has been banished. As far as the average man is concerned, he will simply be disappointed because we have made a great effort and have invested a great deal.

We were prepared to receive the athletes and guests from abroad with open hearts and to show them that we are loyal, that our feelings are constructive, that we are prepared to make our contribution toward the stabilization of world peace. That is a matter involving not just us and the Americans but the whole world. This is why our reaction to the demand to boycott the games shows us so much concern.

[Question] If a boycott should come about, what effect would it have on international sports relations?

[Answer] I must say that whenever in old Greece a polis, a state, refused to take part in the Olympic games, it was suspected of planning something evil, say making preparations for war. Believe us, we want detente policy to be continued and sports, so to speak, belongs to the cooperation of the people, it is something all peoples have in common, and we will continue to take part in sports competitions. But I cannot say today that we will certainly take part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles should the Americans implement their boycott.

[Question] Have any plans been made with regard to Lake Placid, the winter games in the United States?

[Answer] There are no problems, no difficulties on our part. We will take part and we will show how good we are.

SOCIALISTS ISSUE STATEMENT AT UN INDUSTRIALIZATION PARLEY

LD231327 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 23, TASS--A joint statement of Bulgaria, Belorussia, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukraine, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia "On the Strategy of Industrialisation of Developing Countries, International Industrial Cooperation and the Main Directions of UNIDO's Activities for the 1980s" has been distributed as official document at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) here. The socialist states believe that industrialization of developing countries is one of the most important problems of their economic decolonisation, and it should be regarded with due consideration for both economic and political factors. Economic and monetary crises, soaring inflation and other ailments of the world capitalist economy have resulted in a further aggravation of the economic and financial situation in many developing countries. Conditions of trading and marketing of industrial commodities in the markets of developed capitalist countries have worsened due to protectionism. Supporting the task of creating modern diversified industry in developing countries to turn out not only consumer goods but also means of production, put forward in the "Lima declaration", we believe, the statement says, that the process of industrialisation should be aimed at restructuring and ensuring high growth rates for all branches of the economy, including agriculture and solution of the food problem, overcoming economic and technical backwardness, raising living standards of broad working masses, eliminating exploitation by foreign monopolies. Strengthening of peace and international security, consolidation of detente, discontinuation of the arms race and achieving of disarmament are a vital condition for mankind's further economic and social development. The socialist states which come out with this statement will do everything possible to attain these goals. The socialist countries reaffirm their readiness to expand economic cooperation with developing countries to facilitate their industrialisation, the statement stresses. At present, the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have helped and are helping to build more than 4,400 industrial enterprises and other economic projects in developing countries.

FURTHER COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

Aim of World Domination

LD241444 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Here are some comments on President Carter's speech to the U.S. Congress. This is what our observer Yuriy Soltan writes:

The President has spelled out his foreign policy doctrine. In a nutshell its overriding objective is to insure U.S. domination in the world through military buildup. President Carter spoke of the need to restore legality in international relations, but it follows from his bellicose speech that the United States intends to legalize arbitrary acts and brigandage on the world scene and to assume the right to do what it likes with the destiny and life of other peoples. The chief executive reaffirmed his 5-year program of nuclear rearmament of the U.S. Armed Forces. In the current fiscal year the country's military expenditure is to exceed $141 billion and in the next month it is to reach 157 billion. American overseas bases are to be enlarged and new ones set up. A large-scale airlift of American forces to West Europe in case of a crisis is planned. The President also proposed speeding up the formation of the rapid deployment force--that instrument of the policy of military interference in other countries' affairs.

President Carter's foreign policy doctrine constitutes a threat to all countries. It is directed against the developing nations, especially the countries that want to get rid of foreign influence and build life along democratic lines. The doctrine also jeopardizes U.S. allies in military blocs because Washington intends to make them defend its imperialist interests, disregarding their wishes and opinions. What is more, the doctrine undermines the process of easing international tension. The only alternative to relaxation is confrontation, and that is fraught with the danger of a nuclear war breaking out.

For a long time the United States has nurtured the idea of embarking on a tough foreign policy course, of returning to the iron-fist and big-stick policies. And indeed, the decision to set up a quick reaction corps was made in 1977, and in May of the following year the Washington session of NATO adopted under American pressure a program for an automatic growth of the military budgets of its member states. Later the NATO countries found themselves saddled with the decision on the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. So the foreign policy doctrine spelled out by the U.S. President did not come all of a sudden. Nor was it prompted by some extraordinary circumstances. The vicious anti-Soviet campaign mounted by Washington is only a pretext for justifying a course planned long in advance to please the military-industrial complex and all those who see in the easing of tension an obstacle to their aggressive plans.

'Demagogical Call'

LD241615 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 24, TASS--In his State of the Union Message delivered at a meeting of the two houses of Congress, just as in his message to Congress submitted two days earlier, U.S. President J. Carter laid emphasis on the claims of the U.S. administration to the "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of other states which possess raw materials or lie on oil-supply routes.

The American President arbitrarily proclaimed the area of the Persian Gulf, which lies thousands of miles away from the American shores, a sphere of the United States "vital interests."

He openly threatened to "use all means necessary including military force" in case an attempt is made by "any outside force to gain control" of the Persian Gulf region. Without making any secret of the fact that at the basis of the false thesis on the "vital interests" of the USA in the Persian Gulf lies a desire to keep the dominant position of American monopolies in the region which, as he said, contains more than two-thirds of the world's oil resources. J. Carter alleged that there exists some "threat" to the "free movement of Middle East oil", a threat allegedly coming from the Soviet Union.

The absurdity of Washington's claims that the Persian Gulf area is a sphere of U.S. "vital interests" is an axiom which needs no proof and which is especially obvious to the peoples of the region or countries lying in immediate proximity to it.

Equally groundless is the President's assertion concerning mythical threats to the movement of Middle East oil from any side, if not to mention the United States, of course. It is common knowledge that the United States is that "outside force" which has concentrated in the region the biggest ever armada of naval forces, thus actually blocking the Persian Gulf and Hormuz Strait, and that it is the United States that is boycotting oil shipments from Iran and that it is in Washington that plans were worked out for mining Persian Gulf waters.

In the light of the all these commonly known facts J. Carter's demagogical call for efforts to "repel the threat" to the region can only be qualified as an attempt to distract attention from the imperialist policy of the USA.

This is also made clear by the fact that the President does not limit the sphere of U.S. "vital interests" to the Persian Gulf area. He spoke of Washington's determination to safeguard and defend the United States "interests" not only in Europe and the Pacific but also in the area of the world which extends through the Middle East to South-East Asia. In other words, the President actually announced for all to hear that the United States regards nearly the whole world as its sphere of "vital interests" without being interested in the least how the countries, which his administration intends to include in this sphere, will react to this.

There is one noteworthy phrase in J. Carter's message, "to be secure we must face the world as it is", he said. There is something to this for, as facts show, Washington is far from displaying such an understanding of the present world and the essence of the changes taking place in it because it continues, as it did in the times of Theodore Roosevelt, rely on "gunboat diplomacy" and "big stick" policy. [as received]

It is this understanding of the world by the Washington administration that the prestigious magazine FOREIGN POLICY writes about. It says that in the United States there exists a certain partiality to some kind of dictatorial style in international diplomacy, a nostalgia for big sticks, for a world supervised by American sheriffs and police chiefs.

Lack of Realism

LD250208 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Next, comment by our observer Sergey Losev on President Carter's State of the Union Message.

There's a Russian saying ridiculing people who think that if they have strong muscles they don't need brains. The saying came back to my memory when I tried to analyze this month's moves of the Carter administration in the field of foreign policy and the Presidential State of the Union Message. Similar ideas probably come to the minds of those American observers who keep away from the torrent of anti-Soviet hysteria. The influential journal FOREIGN POLICY in a recent issue, remarks that the United States shows a kind of inclination to resort to a dictatorial style in international diplomacy, a kind of longing for big sticks and heroic strikes for a world ruled by American sheriffs and marshals. The inconsistency of the foreign policy of President Carter, the article goes on, its awkwardness, its fragmentation, its frequent changes of direction, the poor timing of decisions, derive from one central fact: There's been a hole in the doughnut from the very beginning. The administration has never had a clear policy toward the USSR. Carter either didn't bother to properly inform the public or just put together contradictory statements by his rival (?aides).

In the short run, the FOREIGN POLICY concludes, heroic poses are a safe bet for American leaders. Yet, a display of will power, determination and an uncompromising position can easily become the synonym of heroic posturing, a show without a plot and can lead to empty rhetoric or, as in Vietnam, become the prelude of disaster.

The journal expresses the hope that next time, that is next November, the United States may be more fortunate with its President. We, frankly speaking, don't share these illusions. What Carter is doing now, his attempt to turn a regional conflict into a world crisis will, whatever the outcome of a November election, worsen the international atmosphere for a long time and may even bring confrontation nearer.

The impression is that in the State of the Union Message, Carter is fighting with his own shadow, as he tries to ascribe to the Soviet Union the aims, motives and methods of imperial policy characteristic of the United States itself. The Brookings Institute notes, in a survey, that the United States administration has used arms 215 times in the postwar period or in other words, made one military threat every 2 months. Incidentally, one of the authors of this survey, (Barry Blackman), a military expert, was a colleague and adviser of many of Carter's closest associates.

The President of a country which in living memory, overthrew an elected president in Guatemala, landed United States Marines and brought down the national Government in the Dominican Republic, which, with the help of the CIA, toppled and murdered President Allende in Chile, the President of a country which for 7 years on end, was bombing, burning and destroying Vietnam, has now decided to teach other countries and nations how to behave. And on what grounds? Only because, in response to repeated requests from the national Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union rendered military aid to the neighboring country in repelling armed, foreign aggression, an aggression launched with Washington's help, from Pakistani territory in a bid to turn Afghanistan into an anti-Soviet military stronghold.

Carter's assertions that the Soviet action in Afghanistan is jeopardizing deliveries of Iranian oil to the United States are as absurd as his idea of lessening the energy crisis of the United States by using several millions of tons of grain to produce petrol. If anyone really threatens Iranian oil shipments to the United States, it's the United States Navy which, on orders from the White House, intends to mine the Strait of Hormuz.

In his message, Carter cynically expresses the hope that the stopping of American grain deliveries to the Soviet Union will have an adverse effect on the food situation in the Soviet Union. These hopes are based on an absurd idea about the Soviet economic potential. The United States President has probably forgotten that American imperialism already made similar attempts under Truman and in the years of the cold war.

Addressing a joint session of both houses of Congress on Wednesday night, Carter declared: To be secure we should be able to see the world in a true light. Yet it's precisely this quality that the policy of the United States President and his State of the Union Message lacks.

Congressional Reaction to Address

LD250014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] Immediately after President Carter's State of the Union Message last night, many leading U.S. political figures, including members of Congress and Presidential candidates [words indistinct] expressed their attitude to it. Senator Kennedy said Carter's speech did not impress him at all. The President's speech was described as empty rhetoric by Republican Congressman [title as heard] John Connally. Senator Bob Dole reacted at greater length, declaring that--quoting AP--the President in his speech, as throughout his 3 years in the White House, has put the main emphasis on foreign policy in order to conceal his inability to cope with the country's internal problems.

There was a distinctly different reaction from Richard Stone, chairman of the Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said in part: If the President really intends to implement the measures he has outlined, then his speech should be seen as his most significant in recent years. In his speech, Senator [name indistinct] stressed, the President has clearly stated that the United States will defend to the last its vital interests in the Persian Gulf, and will cede it to no one.

Thus, Congressional reaction to the President's speech varied. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Carter's address to the nation sounded like a bellicose call for a buildup of U.S. military might in various parts of the world under the pretext of defending U.S. interests and also of the notorious Soviet threat.

Prediction: Worldwide Opposition

LD241834 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has made an address to the U.S. Congress. The address does not leave any room for doubt about the intensity of the danger from U.S. imperialist intentions in Asia and Africa. The U.S. President's address included an open threat to use the armed force of the United States in the Arabian Gulf area. It also stated the U.S. intention to increase deliveries of modern U.S. weapons and military aid to Pakistan, where bands of terrorists prepared by the CIA and the Chinese operate against neighboring Afghanistan. The address also reviewed measures being prepared by the U.S. Government against the peoples of Indochina and the schemes to increase pressure in those Arab countries waging struggle against the Israeli usurpers.

In addition, the address outlined the steps Washington is taking to increase its military presence in the Indian Ocean and its search for new bases for the quick reaction corps. These evil schemes are put forward on the pretext of defending U.S. vital interests in any area which Carter deems fit, whether in Asia or Africa.

The U.S. President would have been more precise if he had cited U.S. imperialist interests rather than U.S. vital interests. The comparison between Carter's threats and the development of events in the areas he mentioned is sufficient to demonstrate that the essence of the aims of his foreign political program in Asia and Africa are directed at maintaining U.S. aspirations to the leadership of attempts to impose domination over nations and to correct or regain the appropriate circumstances for plundering and exploiting many peoples to the maximum.

Iran and Afghanistan, Cambodia and Laos, Angola and Ethiopia and the Arab countries in the Middle East are included in the long list of objectives of U.S. intervention about which Carter spoke. This planned intervention may take the shape of military, political or economic actions. There is no need to forecast the attitude of Congress toward Carter's address, which was full of the spirit of leadership and aggression. However, one thing is clear: The imperialist circles, whose interests the master of the White House is expressing, still believe in their competence to build the world as they wish. They do not wish to accept the legitimate right of all peoples to be masters of their own homes.

U.S. newspapers are debating the President's address to Congress. Today they are making all sorts of calculations about the capability and the ability of the United States to realize the aims which President Carter has outlined and they are trying to predict if Washington is going to achieve success or if a new failure will occur. At the same time the countries at which the new Carter doctrine, as the program which Carter reviewed in his address is called in Washington, is directed are already convinced that failure is the fate of this doctrine.

The arrogance of the Washington gendarme is self-evident, but the strengthening of national independence and social progress of the peoples and the establishment of just relations in all spheres of international life are objective processes which do not come under the will of any angry politician, even if he is the President of the United States.

U.S. HYPOCRISY ON AFGHANISTAN, 'HUMAN RIGHTS' SCORED

LD250941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Aleksey Surkov, secretary of the Board of the USSR Writers Union and Hero of Socialist Labor: "Lessons Must Not Be Forgotten"]

[Text] The new year of 1980 was born to the alarmed clatter of the teletype machines pouring forth into the ether and onto the pages of the world's press, redolent of printers' ink, the names, geographical designations and events which had caught the attention of people inhabiting all continents of the world as it hurtles through space.

What disturbed us last year--the decision taken in Brussels by the NATO military to "upgrade" West Europe's armaments with almost 600 new medium-range missiles; the smoldering seats of conflagration in the Near and Middle East and the south of Africa; the unceasing screech of the transatlantic hawks around the dangerous delay in U.S. Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty--has been supplemented by new proof that the Washington administration, losing its head over the failures of its policy last year, has embarked on the path of returning mankind to the grim times of the cold war.

The events taking place in Afghanistan, a country which after the revolution mounted in April 1978 became an eyesore to world imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists, was an expressive sign of this shift.

The transatlantic champions of human "rights" and of all sorts of "liberties" who had covered themselves in the shame of the bloody Indochina adventure that ended in ignominy, and the Beijing politicos whose hands are still wet from the blood of the children of Lang Son have--with a zeal worthy of better cause--raised a worldwide outcry over the fact that the Government of Afghanistan, a country with which we are friendly, has taken advantage of the aid it requested from the Soviet Union in the struggle for its people's independent revolutionary development and against the counterrevolutionary gangs openly armed and directed from abroad by the U.S. and Beijing hegemonists and which seek to snatch from the Afghan people the fruit of their revolutionary gains.

"In concluding the Afghan theme it must be said," L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "that the imperialist forces' hostile reaction to the events in Afghanistan comes as no surprise. The crux of the matter is that the card on which the imperialists and their accomplices were gambling has been trumped here."

To the accompaniment of the din raised over the events in Afghanistan the Washington administration, while postponing indefinitely the discussion of the SALT II treaty in the Senate, has decided to freeze economic and cultural ties with the USSR. Through the President and the defense secretary, staking an open claim to world rule, it is making a dangerous attempt to deprive mankind of all the attainments ensuing from the relaxation of international tension. In an atmosphere of unrestrained arms race it is bringing the world closer to the tragic brink of the outbreak of nuclear war, which threatens death for all mankind.

I belong to that generation of people whose lot it was to take part in or witness two destructive wars in which mankind suffered irreparable losses.

From the conflagration of these wars, emerging with the October Revolution, there arose and strengthened in Russia a new socialist society which has become the determining factor of all events of the 20th century. That society, in its revolutionary youth, under conditions of inconceivable hardships, defended its future in battles against the hordes of 14 imperialist powers and their White Guard hangers-on. The collapse of the intervention already showed that no "position of strength" can halt the advance of history. In this connection it is instructive to recall how the senseless attempt made by the Fascist pretenders to world rule to establish a "new order" in the world ended in 1945.

The politicos and butcher-generals dreaming of imposing "prosperity" on mankind under the Stars and Stripes should recall the speed with which their army fled the land of heroic Vietnam scorched by its endeavors.

When the venal buglers trumpet from the airwaves into the ears of mankind on the theme of their masters' goals so full of "humanism," we remember that to man's terrible recollections of the Czech village of Lidice, the small French town of Oradour, the Auschwitzes and the Buchenwalds, the thousands of cities, villages and hamlets reduced to ashes by the cannibalistic malice of facism, the new pretenders to world rule have added recollections of Song My and Lang Son, the gory evidence in their "humanism."

It is in vain that the champions of "human rights" shed crocodile tears over the fate of our good neighbor--the Afghan people. What was experienced by the long-suffering people of Kampuchea from the monstrous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang, the loyal servants of the Beijing misanthropes, will never happen on their land!...

CONFRONTATION ADVOCATES TO BE FOUND INSIDE ADMINISTRATION

LD241651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[G. Vasilyev article: "Specters on the Banks of the Potomac"]

[Text] The speeches that can be heard today from the banks of the Potomac savor of something old and familiar to a person who remembers the cold war years. The deafening ballyhoo over invented "Soviet expansionism," the militarist calls to "punish Iran," the new plans for building up U.S. Armed Forces--all that has happened before; life in the American capital is coming full circle, after 30 years. It seems it will not be long before Forrestal throws himself out the window of a psychiatric hospital with a cry of "Russian tanks!" It seems as though the ghost of John Foster Dulles is stalking Washington, stooping rapaciously. Incidentially, it is precisely according to Dulles' prescription that the military-industrial complex across the ocean is now acting: "To make a country assume the burden involved in maintaining powerful armed forces, it is necessary to create an emotional atmosphere akin to war hysteria. It is necessary to cause fear of an external danger."

The massive U.S. backsliding into cold war and "position of strength" postures became particularly clear before the new year and assumed a broad and, one might say, comprehensive character. To the chiming of bells on Christmas Eve the U.S. military-industrial complex struck a blow [duplet] against the white dove of peace, against the peoples' hopes for the consolidation of detente and deliverance from the heavy burden of the military race. At the NATO Council session in Brussels, under pressure from its agents, the decision was taken to produce new American medium-range missiles and deploy them on the territory of a number of West European countries. The same day, through the lips of President Carter, the military-industrial complex announced from across the ocean a program for an unprecedented, faster buildup of American military might.

These practical steps along the path of the militarist spurring on of the West have been accompanied by an explosion of artificially inflamed bellicose, chauvinist sentiments. Both the old bugbear of the "Soviet threat" and the opportune deterioration of American-Iranian relations have come in handy. The intensity of the anticommunist hysteria in the United States rose several dozen decibels with reports of the events in Afghanistan. The failure of the imperialist plans to turn that country into a military springboard for the Pentagon and a strongpoint for the CIA, and the aid given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people at their government's request evoked a paroxysm of anger and threats across the ocean. The U.S. administration used these events as the pretext for a number of crude measures violating the norms of international law and the laws of the business world--ranging from the decision to postpone ratification of the SALT II treaty to ending exports of goods to the USSR when appropriate agreements for their delivery had already been concluded. Cold war formulas began to appear in Washington leaders' political vocabulary more often than they had in recent years.

Our newspaper has set forth in detail the content of the Carter administration's 5-year military program, which envisages increasing appropriations to the Pentagon by almost $20 billion as early as next fiscal year. But however significant the figures for dollar appropriations and a list of the new missiles, ships and submarines being commissioned may be in themselves, what is still more eloquent is the political assessments with which the U.S. President accompanied them when he spoke to the business council.

The basis of Washington's foreign policy, according to Carter, is strength. "In today's dangerous world where there is so much uncertainty," he said, "military might remains the cornerstone of our national security." In advocating an "active American role in preserving peace" the President put forward the thesis of some kind of U.S. "responsibility" for protecting "internatio al stability" and his country's right to a "leading role and influence in the world arena." Against whom is this Pentagon activity to be spearheaded? The President's speech leaves no doubts whatever on this score--against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, against the developing countries, against peoples struggling for national independence and social progress.

How greatly all this resembles the notorious Truman doctrine and the theories of "containing" and "rolling back communism" and "brinkmanship" which cost the world and America itself so dear.

It seems only quite recently that the newly inaugurated 39th President of the United States spoke from the white rostrum erected on the capitol steps of the changes in the world, of the mistakes made by America in recent years, of the way the dreams of the nation's founders have remained unrealized. He promised to continue the detente policy and to take steps "toward our ultimate goal--the removal of all nuclear weapons from the face of the earth."

The smoke of the ceremonial salute dispersed. It was not all that long before the hopes peace-loving Americans had pinned on the advent of the new administration also began to vanish. Even the Democratic administration's first military budget increased by the $7 billion by which Carter the candidate had promised it was to be reduced. Subsequent budgets have increased still more rapidly. The "hawks" have been increasingly active in making their presence felt on and around Capitol Hill. A great fuss was created by a report from the "B team"--a crew of "experts" chosen by the CIA and Pentagon who discovered "a dramatic buildup of armed forces in the USSR." Some people tried to brush it aside as a "discussion" document and "unofficial." But it soon transpired that the spirit of this poisonous essay that pushes the country onto the path of an arms race also permeates actual government studies.

Information about the PRM-10 Presidential Memorandum filtered into the press. This document, prepared under the leadership of Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, and then colleague S. Huntington, contains as in a genetic code the main directions of the U.S. military strategy now being implemented: the increase of military spending, the buildup of strategic nuclear forces, the "emphasis on NATO and Europe," the creation of mobile forces for use in "emergencies." These tendencies were soon embodied in the May (1978) Washington NATO Council session, which made it incumbent on the organization's members to automatically increase their military budgets each year. As Professor (A. Vulf) of California University wrote at the time, a "siege mentality" prevailed in the President's immediate entourage and the administration was "tending to think in the way that got us into Vietnam."

What had seemed to be zigzags in Washington's foreign policy and temporary "cold snaps" on the banks of the Potomac have revealed themselves increasingly clearly as a trend reflecting the predominant way of thinking of the people at the helm in the country. Year in, year out the Democratic administration increased the military budget, endeavored to retard headway toward signing the SALT II treaty and energetically fueled anti-Soviet, anticommunist sentiments, linking, in the form of an ultimatum, its nonacceptance of the socialist countries' domestic and foreign policy with issues in state and international relations.

In the dual definition of the policy vis-a-vis the USSR adopted by the Carter administration--"rivalry and cooperation"--preference has increasingly gone to rivalry, or rather confrontation. It has become increasingly clear that the talk about a world without weapons and the peoples' right to happiness with which Washington's proclamations have abounded is no more than lipservice to the White House incumbent's old predilection for delivering Sunday sermons in the village church.

The overwhelming majority of Americans continued to advocate the easing of international tension, the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the broadening of cooperation between the two countries. This was confirmed by sucessive public opinion polls. But the enemies of detente in America are well organized, influential and rich. With their advocates both in the Congress and in the press they are very effectively indoctrinating public opinion in an attempt to generate opposition to the Soviet-American accords and to put people in a bellicose frame of mind.

In an atmosphere of periodic bouts of anti-Sovietism the U.S. administration has stepped onto a slippery slope, squandering the priceless assets of international detente and constructive relations with the socialist countries inherited from its predecessors. And it is not just the fact that the President and the administration have succumbed to growing pressure from rightwing organizations like the "Committee on the Present Danger" and the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" which have mushroomed. Supporters of the "hard," confrontation line were even to be found in the ranks of the actual administration.

American people have more than once acknowledged the existence of disagreements between Secretary of State C. Vance and Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski. As NEWSWEEK wrote recently, "Zbig (Brzezinski) likes to create a sense of crisis and let it simmer for a while in hopes of getting more." Vance, however, according to this article, "believes that table thumping has little place in a nuclear world." The foreign policy concepts of the "hardliners," represented by Brzezinski, can be judged by a recent interview with him in U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. The arguments of the former political science professor programed in anticommunist ideas about "challenges to the U.S. geostrategic position," about American military might as the "main source of stability in the world," about freeing Americans from the "post-Vietnam syndrome" are an overt expression of a line toward U.S. world hegemony and contain the germs of possible Pentagon adventures.

Washington policy zigzags, the periodic "cold snaps" and "warm spells" in the American capital's foreign policy climate reflect the ceaselsss battle between two trends--the realistic and the "hard," the hegemonistic. The Carter administration's recent steps indicate that in succumbing to pressure from militarists and rabid anti-Soviets it has swung the helm sharply to the right on election eve--out of the calm currents of detente and peaceful cooperation on a course toward the icebergs of the cold war.

In his book "The Shattered Peace" the American historian D. Yergin gives a documentary account of how soon after the spring of victory over Fascism the world was beset by the icebergs of enmity and military confrontation. Using the evidence of those days he leads the reader to the conclusion that the blame for the wasted peace opportunities, for beginning the arms race, for cranking up international tension and splitting the world into opposing military blocs lies with the West, with such people as Truman, Dulles and Churchill, blinded by hatred of communism and intoxicated by the temproary monopoly of atomic weapons. Through the massive efforts of the peoples and as a result of the Soviet Union's consistent and creative implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses mankind managed to break the tragic cycle of world war, followed by a short period of peace, followed by another world war, and managed to secure an easing of international tension and the switch to a policy of detente. [paragraph continues]

The entire blame for the current sharp "cold snap" in the world lies with the imperialist forces, and above all certain U.S. circles: "Those," as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent, "who see relaxation of tension as a barrier to their aggressive designs, to the kindling of militarist hysteria and to interference in other peoples' internal affairs. Those whose deeply ingrained habit it is to treat other states unceremoniously and who think they can do what they like in the international arena."

No talk about "Soviet expansionism" and "communist threat" can hide the fact that the current sharp deterioration of the world situation is the work of the Washington administration and those who follow its lead. As the great American President Abraham Lincoln said: You can fool one person for a long time, you can fool many people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all the time [PRAVDA'S version].

'NATIONAL SECURITY' MEANS 'GLOBAL RELIANCE ON POLICY OF FORCE'

LD241647 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

["End the Blockade of Iran"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Orlov writes:

Washington's hostile actions with regard to Iran and the further intensification by the United States of its campaign of gross pressure and blackmail against that country arouse quite understandable protests and anger. By its arbitrary actions the United States hampers free navigation. The sovereign independent state of Iran has actually found itself surrounded with an armada of American warships.

According to American press reports, 25 American warships, including three aircraft carriers, are concentrated in the Indian Ocean, specifically at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. One of these days American B-52 strategic bombers made demonstrative flights over the Indian Ocean. The sinister character of this operation becomes amply clear in view of the fact that it was carried out in cooperation with warships cruising along the Iranian shores.

Thus the United States is grossly violating the U.N. Charter. No one has given Washington the right to take such measures unilaterally. President J. Carter has usurped this right in disregard of the elementary principles of international law. It would be recalled that the Washington administration embarked on this dangerous path from the very beginning of the Iranian events which were developing along lines unsuitable to American oil monopolies and the Pentagon.

In the obtaining situation, one is surprised at the stand adopted by certain states which, it seems, cannot fail to see the dangerous character of the present provocative actions of the USA. These states prefer to act as outside observers although it is quite clear that the present military actions of the USA are fraught with a serious danger not only to Iran. Indeed, if at this moment the Pentagon's immediate target is Iran, tomorrow such a target may be some other developing country. A country which may displease Washington because its national interests may be different from what Washington prefers to interpret as "the national interests of the United States." In fact the United States claims the role of a "world gendarme" who is trying to appropriate the right to dictate its will to other sovereign independent states.

There is one more important thing to be underlined. Those of the West European states which together with the USA are now taking part in the campaign of pressure on Iran should realize, at long last, that by pleasing Washington they jeopardize their own vital interests.

The danger of such a policy is also becoming apparent to many sober-minded leaders and some press organs in the United States. Thus the American magazine DEFENSE MONITOR says that the present interpretation of the term "national security" means global reliance on the policy of force. This is a dangerous policy opening the way to direct intervention and wars.

The blockade of Iran must be stopped. It is necessary to clear the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean of American interventionist forces. This is required not only by the interests of the peoples of the region, but also the interests of world peace.

U.S. CONSIDERING RESTORING MILITARY DRAFT

LD241746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1914 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, 23 Jan (TASS)--The U.S. administration is considering the question of introducing compulsory military service. This was reported today by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, quoting sources close to the White House.

The military service law was dropped in 1973. Its lifting arose from the Pentagon's desire to rid itself of opposition-minded draftees not wanting to serve. Antiwar feelings were strong among them, particularly during the time of the United States' aggressive war in Vietnam.

The results of 7 years of a professional army have proved extremely disappointing. Although the Pentagon managed to fill its quotas for recruiting young people--which was facilitated by the existence of the army of the unemployed which has become the main source for filling up the armed forces--the flow of volunteers dropped off considerably last year.

In 1980 the Pentagon's publicity machine has been given a special "dollar injection" of $55 million, the purpose of which is to paint an attractive picture of the "advantages" for young Americans of the professionals' life. Even so, local experts believe that this measure will be of hardly any help as the U.S. military department has laid down a target of a one-third increase in the quota of professionals for 1980.

The policy of "muscle-flexing" in various regions, which the U.S. President has begun his reelection campaign, actively pursuing requires an uninterrupted influx of fresh strength into the American Army. As a result Washington wants to return to general military service in order to force young Americans to take part in the administration's militarist actions, by introducing corresponding legislation.

CONGRESS GRANTS PRC MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS

LD250644 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 25,,TASS--Both houses of U.S. Congress on Thursday endorsed the resolution granting the Most Favoured Nation trading status to the PRC.

In the House of Representatives the resolution was carried by 294 votes to 88 and in the Senate by 74 to eight.

This action by U.S. Congress is another step in Washington's endeavour to play the 'Chinese card" against the Soviet Union.

BROWN REMARKS REVEAL U.S.-PRC 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ALLIANCE'

LD241711 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed rejoinder: "Cynical Revelation," incorporated in V. Mkrtchyan "World Today" roundup]

[Text] On his return from his 8-day trip to Beijing U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, speaking at a press conference at a San Diego, California, air force base, said that his visit to the Chinese capital was of "special significance." Even during the American delegation's talks with the Beijing representatives, which were conducted under conditions of strict secrecy, international commentators expressed fears that U.S. and Chinese ruling circles are making a deal aimed at concerted action for interference in the internal affairs of countries of the Asian Continent.

As is obvious from Brown's statements, these fears on the part of the international public were not without foundation. The Pentagon chief stressed in particular that the United States and China intend to undertake parallel actions in the Middle East, including rendering aid to Pakistan, from whose territory, as is known, mercenary gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries are operating. Continuing his revelations the U.S. defense secretary said further: "Obviously, the buildup of the U.S. presence in this area will be very important for us and we are taking steps in this direction. For 2 months already we have had a considerable naval presence there."

The U.S. defense secretary's sinister revelation signifies primarily that the deal between the U.S. and Chinese ruling circles is beginning to take on the character of a counterrevolutionary alliance aimed at boosting the gendarme role of the United States in the international arena.

RACHKOV SEES U.S. PROTECTING GULF OIL FOR MONOPOLIES

LD242218 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Talk by Boris Rachkov, prominent Soviet oil expert, entitled "The Aircraft Carriers Follow the Smell of Petroleum"]

[Text] The Pentagon is to send 5 American aircraft carriers and 15 other warships loaded with bombers, fighters and missiles to the Arab Gulf region on the pretext of saving the American hostages in Tehran. But the idea of forming an iron American grip here was actually raised in Washington long before the current American-Iranian crisis. U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown and other senior American officials had urged Washington last February to form the so-called quick-reaction corps to act as a policeman in the gulf region to replace the former policeman of the region, the shah's regime.

However, though the United States rushed to form this police force, the development of revolutionary events in the Middle East was still faster. The Arabs intensified their opposition to the capitulationist Washington-Tel-Aviv Cairo deals.

In 1979, the anti-imperialist line in Iran grew stronger and toward the end of the year the truly anti-imperialist principles of the Sawr revolution returned to Afghanistan. This development of events prompted American imperialism to hurry, without waiting for the emergence of the quick reaction corps, to send its regular naval forces to the Middle East.

Had there not been the pretext of hostages, the American reaction would undoubtedly have invented another pretext.

The real reason behind the massing of American military forces in the Arab Gulf has been openly and widely discussed in the American press. The military affairs commentator of the New York TIMES, Middleton, for example, wrote on 27 December 1979, quoting the Pentagon, that it is extremely important for the United States to have large forces--a military base to protect oilfields and oil routes--in the Arab Gulf region. A short while earlier, Senator Hart addressed the cadets of the American Air Force Academy and said we will be forced to resort to force of arms to insure the continued supply of oil. There are countless such examples.

But against whom will this American military force be directed? In the gulf area, there are six Arab oil states besides Iran. They are: Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait, the UAW and Oman. Known oil deposits in these gulf states total 50 billion tons, or 66 percent of the known deposits of the world's black gold. Over 1 billion tons of petroleum are extracted annually, meeting about one half of the needs of the industrially-developed Western countries.

True, the importance of oil differs from one state to another. For some countries of Europe and Japan the gulf supplies between 50 and 80 percent of the oil consumed. As for the United States, the gulf supplies only 10 percent of its consumption. Thus, as far as domestic oil consumption is concerned, U.S. dependence on gulf oil is five to eight times less than that of its friends. Why then does Washington attach such importance to this region?

To American imperialism, the value of the area's oil is not confined to its importation--indeed, it is not importation at all. It is, and this is more important, that this oil enables American monopolies to make astronomical profits.

Though the principal concessions of the American oil monopolies in the developing countries have been nationalized, the American monopolies continue to dominate the major part of Middle East oil with respect to transportation, refining and marketing in over 100 countries of the world. It is easy to calculate these profits in the light of data contained in issue No 8 of the U.S. Department of Commerce BULLETIN, the survey of current business for 1979. It is evident from these data that the American monopolies transferred to the United States during the past 7 years, ending at the close of 1979, about $40 billion in net profits which they gained from the various countries of the world through dealings in an oil which does not belong to them but to the Arab and non-Arab developing countries. Two-thirds of this figure, about $26 billion, have been gained by the new imperialists, the Americans, from oil from the gulf region.

There is no area in the world that brings more profit to American monopolies. Yet, this is not all. Floods of the so-called petrodollars pour into the caches of American banks and companies from some of these gulf countries--for example, part of the revenue of the OPEC member countries.

The figures obtained from various sources and from President Carter himself show that the money which Middle East countries invest from their oil revenues in the United States topped $60 billion long ago. The figure is now believed to be about $100 billion.

The gulf countries' oil has brought to the new American imperialism over the past 6 years an income ranging between $120 and $130 billion. This is like all of OPEC's 13 member countries giving 1 year's oil production to the United States free of charge.

It is believed that the quick reaction corps which the Pentagon plans to form will cost at least $9 billion. Yes, this policeman is going to be quite expensive. But calculations show that its cost does not exceed one-tenth of the profits he will protect.

In reply to questions by PRAVDA correspondents, Leonid Brezhnev enumerated among the reasons for tension in the political situation of the area that the imperialists follow the smell of petroleum. This smell is precisely what drives them to embark on dangerous adventures which threaten the peoples of the gulf.

NEW APPROACH TO IRAN 'SMACKS OF CHAMELEON BEHAVIOR'

LD242102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Oleg Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Discussions have begun in Washington about the U.S. administration's intention of embarking on the pursuit of what is called a new policy on Iran, the essence of which is a U.S. attempt to entrench itself in Iran at any cost. The architects of this policy, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayev says, would like, with the aid of their propaganda machine, to show Iran and the entire world at the same time, that they more or less intend to back off from the hard line--threats of the use of force, the imposition of an economic blockade and the carrying-out of subversive activity--which has been pursued by Washington lately.

Everything points to a desire in the present U.S. administration to extricate itself from the long, drawn-out crisis, if only because there are not so many preelection points to be made out of it as there were at the beginning. The development of events might now have the opposite effect.

On the other hand, the White House is now faced with the temptation of using the situation in Iran for its own interests in connection with events in Afghanistan. However, Oleg Nikolayev continues, this is not to say that Washington is not hatching plans to bring Iran down from inside. It is no coincidence that a White House spokesman said a few days ago that the administration does not rule out the possibility of the disintegration of Iran. The United States is thus encouraging various separatist movements in Iran with the aim of weakening the central authority, undermining the country's unity, dismembering it and making an American return there easier.

The United States is also trying to conceal the true aim of its "new policy on Iran" with a screen of lies and by disseminating malicious rumors about a threat to Iran from the Soviet Union. At the same time it is hastening to declare what it calls the U.S. intention to defend Iran's territorial integrity and security and its readiness to coordinate efforts with the Iranian Government in the face of the alleged Soviet threat. To fuel the flame, attempts are being made across the ocean to show that the Soviet Union is allegedly a threat to Islamic countries.

This is a big lie calculated to produce far-reaching consequences. But a lie, however many times it is repeated, does not become true. The Soviet Union has never been a threat to Islamic countries, and history furnished evidence of this.

The plan behind the American's "new approach to Iran," Oleg Nikolayev notes in conclusion, is evident: to blunt the vigilance of the Iranian people and distract their attention from the true threat looming from the United States. Washington's actions smack very much of the behavior of the chameleon, which is capable of changing its shade according to its situation, but it is unlikely that the United States will manage to conceal its dangerous plans drawn up for the Iranian people. Iran, which is now living through a difficult period in its history, wants only one thing: to be left in peace.

SOVIET, CUBAN BUILD UP IN PDRY ALLEGATION REFUTED

LD242200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] The United States does not only resort to the big stick policy to serve its interests but resorts also to open lies. A short while ago, the American press published a new lie which said that Soviet and Cuban forces were being massed in the PDRY. The report also said that Saudi Arabia had notified the U.S. and British governments of this. But Riyadh has denied this report and described it as untrue as did Ahmad Salim Abu 'Ubayd, the PDRY deputy defense minister.

It is not difficult for us to understand why the American media had to resort to such open lies. For a long time the United States has been trying to stir hostility between the two Arab states. The American distorters of news also want to smear the name of the USSR and Cuba by accusing them of something they have not done.

All these lies are in line with the U.S. current campaign to intensify the situation in the Middle East to achieve its imperialists interests and objectives.

'PROVOCATIVE' U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN BASIN HIT

LD241204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Boris Andriyanov]

[Excerpts] Today the American war machine is beginning the latest series of large military maneuvers. With a clearly provocative aim they are being arranged in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal Zone--the canal being on the territory of a sovereign state. These military exercises are called Black Fury III. As the Pentagon stated, they are aimed at working out action to rebuff aggression from outside against Puerto Rico and a number of other Central American states, as well as checking the ability of the United States to defend the Panama Canal.

Here we have another frank attempt by Washington to set up a demonstration of American military might under the pretext of defense against some kind of mythical threat to the countries of the Caribbean basin, which have never been threatened except by the United States. Without any doubt the latest military maneuvers are a component part of the global military program to step up the American military presence in various regions of the world, beginning today with military maneuvers intended to intimidate the states of the Caribbean basin and to dictate the will of Washington to them from a position of strength.

'CONCERN' IN MANILA OVER U.S. USE OF BASES CITED

LD240044 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Manila, January 23, TASS--The intention of the United States to use the large Clark-Field and Subic Bay bases, located on the territory of the Phillipines, for possible military ventures in South East Asia and in the Middle East is the cause of profound concern in the country. The concern grew still stronger after the irresponsible declarations of the Washington administration about the intention to uphold its "interests" in those regions of the world up to the use of military force.

Possible consequences, stemming from the "obligations" on the so-called Manila Pact and bilateral military agreements with the United States in the light of the development of the situation in Asia were discussed at an enlarged meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers and the National Security Council held in Manila. Speaking to journalists after the meeting, President Ferdinand Marcos has said that the Philippines should clearly determine a possible range of situations under which the country might be involved into a war conflict.

As it is stated here, any military action of the United States in that region will be exercised by units of the American Army from the Clark Field Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base--the strongpoint of the Seventh Fleet.

A few days ago the American military command decided to increase by another 5,000 men the military contingent on the Clark-Field base to bring its strength up to 13,000. According to the Manila press, American military bases have been alerted and it is not ruled out that they might be turned into a nuclear weapon arsenal and might become a "nuclear cellar" of the Pentagon in the Pacific.

The democratic circles of the Philippines advocate a revision of inequitable bilateral relations, abrogation of the agreement on bases which imperils the security of the country.

COSSIGA TO MEET CARTER, BROWN DURING U.S. VISIT

LD242331 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga is paying an official visit to the United States. In the course of his visit he is due to meet President Carter, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and other members of the administration.

According to the view of the press in Rome, Washington intends to obtain from Italy support for the course aimed at an intensification of the arms race and the worsening of international tension.

Observers also point out that the current visit by the Italian prime minister has coincided with a worsening of the country's internal political situation.

In Italy, a discussion has developed on the possible formation of a government with the participation of the communists, against which the United States has pronounced itself more than once.

AIEKSEYEV SCORES PRC REFUSAL TO CONTINUE TALKS

OW231425 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 23 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Dear listeners: The PRC information spokesman [as heard] has announced that it is inappropriate to hold the second round of talks on Sino-Soviet relations at present. The Chinese representative alleged that the reason for refusing such talks is the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In this connection, station observer Alekseyev writes: This arbitrary action on the part of the Chinese leadership is void of any substantive reason and contrary to the Chinese people's interests. The USSR has adhered and still adheres to a principled stand on the matter of Soviet-Chinese relations since it earnestly hopes that normalization of these relations will make progress. According to the principles put forth at the 24th and the 25th CPSU congresses, Soviet-Chinese relations can be improved to the benefit of the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and of peace and socialism.

The USSR has made concrete and practical proposals embodying these principles. For instance, in 1971 the Soviet Government proposed that a treaty be signed to the effect that neither side should use force in matters concerning mutual relations. In 1973, the USSR handed to the Chinese side the draft of a nonaggression treaty. Later, the USSR proposed that a joint statement be worked out concerning the principles governing the mutual relations between the two countries and that meetings at a comparatively higher level be held between the two sides. The Soviet side has expressed the sincere hope to develop mutually beneficial cooperation and exchange and has time and again expressed willingness to the Chinese Government to expand trade on the basis of long-term agreements for the benefit of both sides. The USSR has been and still is in favor of good cooperation in various fields in the light of the interests of the Soviet and Chinese people.

All these constructive proposals made by the USSR have been rejected by the Chinese side. In April last year, the Chinese side announced that it would not extend the Sino-Soviet treaty signed in 1950 and at the same time expressed willingness to hold talks on the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Everybody knows that toward the end of last year the first round of talks was held in Moscow. If the Chinese side had taken a positive attitude, Sino-Soviet relations could have improved and mutually beneficial economic cooperation could have been successful. At a time when China undertakes to achieve economic modernization, such cooperation could help China accomplish this task.

The Chinese people have experienced the benefit of Sino-Soviet cooperation in China's economic development. In the 1950's, when it still cooperated with the USSR, China began large-scale economic construction. The USSR helped China build 250 large industrial enterprises, workshops and projects and establish basic industrial departments. In those days, China's economic strength and China's relations with the USSR and other socialist countries grew dramatically. This provided a favorable condition for solving complex domestic problems and strengthened China's position in the international arena. The Chinese leaders' refusal to continue the talks with the USSR on the normalization of relations can only damage the Chinese people's interests. As to the Chinese spokesman's allegation of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, it is totally untenable. It is merely a pretext used by the Chinese leaders to refuse to continue the talks.

The Chinese leaders know clearly that there is no such thing as so-called Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The USSR was only answering the Afghan Government's request to aid Afghanistan to defend its independence from alien armed aggression. Incidentally, such support was once provided to the PRC. The Soviet Army entered Afghanistan in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty. Furthermore, this action does not contradict the UN Charter. The Beijing leadership distorted the true Afghan situation and the Soviet stand in order to please U.S. imperialism. This harms China's prestige.

'PACIFIC COMMUNITY' LABELED 'ANTI-COMMUNIST' GROUPING

LD241349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Oleg Skalkin "Commentator's Column": "Long-Range Aim"]

[Text] Sydney--Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira has made a brief trip to Australia and New Zealand. The joint statements published in Canberra and Wellington contain many appeals for "serious efforts" aimed at "developing a broad economic and cultural alliance of Pacific states."

Commenting on the results of the talks in the sphere of economic cooperation between these two countries and Japan, the Australian and New Zealand press notes that the situation is far from unclouded. It is well known, for instance, that Canberra and Wellington are persistently but unsuccessfully seeking a larger place on the Japanese market. But at the recent talks it appeared that the last word went to the guests who restricted themselves to promising statements which by no means placated Australian and New Zealand exporters of mineral raw material, grain and meat.

To judge by the final documents of the talks, the attention of those taking part was focused on the idea of creating a "Pacific Community." The press reports that Australia has assumed a trail-blazing role in this matter. The talks and accompanying documents emphasized the economic and cultural nature of the projected international association.

But the fact that, for instance, the plan for the "Pacific Community" is ripening (zreyet) in capitals which are bound hand and food by U.S. military policy, including in the Pacific Ocean--Japan through the bilateral "security treaty" and Australia and New Zealand through the ANZUS bloc--puts you on your guard. Soon Japan will take part with the United States, Canada and New Zealand in joint "Pacific ring" naval maneuvers. In addition Australia and New Zealand, to the accompaniment of "Soviet threat" propaganda, are being increasingly involved in active Pentagon militarist preparations in both the Indian and Pacific oceans.

The desire of Australia, New Zealand and Japan to drag island states and even the Association of Southeast Asian Nations into the "Pacific community" is giving rise to understandable alarm in these countries. After all it is a case of an attempt to knock together another anti-Communist military-political grouping under the auspices of the ANZUS bloc and Japan in which the small states have been assigned only the role of obedient vassals.

JAPAN'S OKITA OPPOSES AGAINST INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING

LD240047 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 23, TASS--Japan's Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, speaking today in the foreign journalists' club, came out against further increase of Japan's military spendings.

I do not think, S. Okita said, that we must raise the share of expenditures for defences in the gross national product. He said that Japan rates sixth in the world for the volume of military allocations.

Reporting this, the KYODO AGENCY stresses that U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, who visited Tokyo earlier this month, was making allegations about the increase of the "Soviet military might" and demanded that Japan should build up the armed forces and step up its military allocations.

DPRK SPOKESMAN PROTESTS S. KOREAN-U.S. EXERCISES

LD222206 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, January 22, TASS--A DPRK spokesman in the Military Commission for Armistice described the joint U.S.-South Korean exercises MAJEX-80 which are taking place not far from the military demarcation line in the Korean Peninsula's south as a flagrant violation of the agreement on armistice in Korea. This inadmissible aggressive action is directed against the DPRK, puts peace in Korea in jeopardy, and hampers a reunification of the country, he emphasized.

At a meeting of the commission, the DPRK spokesman lodged a protest in connection with the continuing intrusions by U.S. reconnaissance planes in the DPRK's air space. He said that over the past three months the South Korean side committed more than 5,500 violations of the armistice agreement. We resolutely demand that the provocations be discontinued, and U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea, the DPRK spokesman stated.

DPRK CALLS FOR RESUMPTION OF NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

LD181112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev commentary: "A Timely Initiative"]

[Text] The Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government have again called for resumption of the interrupted dialog between the north and south of the country. This appeal is contained in letters sent recently to representatives of the authorities, political parties and social and religious organizations in South Korea. It is noted in these letters that in spite of the differences existing between north and south in social structure and differences of viewpoint, it is necessary to resume as soon as possible the peace dialog begun in the summer of 1972. This will open the road to peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the Koreans themselves, without outside interference. The DPRK proposal for holding broad talks with the participation of political parties and social organizations of both parts of the country with the aim of a rapid solution to the Korean problem is worthy of attention. The DPRK is also willing to conduct negotiations with the South Korean authorities, including negotiations at a high level.

The DPRK's new peace initiative is extremely timely and topical. As is known, the Korean Peninsula remains one of the hotbeds of tension. The division of Korea, now in its fourth decade, has become a real tragedy for its people. It also involves a threat to peace and security in that part of Asia. Certainly there are many obstacles in the path to unification of the country and the development of contacts, which the DPRK is again urging. Time has convincingly shown that the main obstacle is foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The United States imperialist circles and reactionaries are trying in every way to hinder normalization of the situation in Korea. They are stubbornly trying to hold on to their positions, to prolong the virtual occupation of the South. More than 30,000 U.S. troops are still there. The United States has missile bases and air bases there. The Western press has more than once reported that the Beijing leaders also look very favorably on the U.S. military presence in South Korean territory. This was shown, in particular, during the recent visit to China by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown.

The Korean patriots are fully determined to achieve unification of their homeland by their own efforts.

S. KOREAN LEADERS CONTINUE TO FAN MILITARIST 'HYSTERIA'

LD240525 Moscow TASS in English 2319 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 23, TASS--South Korean ruling circles continue to fan up militarist hysteria using as a pretext the so-called "threat from the North". Speaking at an annual meeting with members of the government, the provisional President of South Korea Choe Kyu-ha called for the creation of "impregnable defence both on the border and in the rear capable of withstanding any outside attack". The cabinet meeting was devoted to discussing "measures to combat subversive activities and espionage" which is the preferred topic for the Seoul official propaganda. Using the espionage hue and cry to justify the increasing military spending and the continuous reprisals against the participants in the democratic movement, the ruling clique is attempting to distract the population from the struggle for its vital interests. Prices, inflation and unemployment are on the rise in South Korea.

Over a third of the 1980 budget however, is military spending. It has reached an exorbitant sum of 2,145,907 million South Korean wons. The money is used to maintain the 600-thousand strong puppet army, to build up the military potential of Seoul. Major appropriations had been earmarked to pay for the supplies of U.S. military equipment including F-5E fighters and other military aircraft as well as construction of new tank factories.

Militarist ambitions of the Seoul regime are being paid for by rank and file tax payers who make up for 60 per cent of the budget revenues. Besides, 14.5 per cent of its revenues will be obtained through the so-called "additional defence tax".

SOUTH KOREA AGREES TO HOLD TALKS WITH DPRK

LD242308 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 24, TASS--According to reports from Seoul, South Korean Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak has sent to the premier of the Administrative Council of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Li Chong-ok, a message in which he expressed his agreement to hold a bilateral meeting at the head of government level. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT 24 January uses the phrase "at heads of government level." [na urovne glav pravitelstv]] He also suggested that a preparatory meeting of representatives of both sides at deputy-minister level should be held on the eve of the summit. The Korean People's Democratic Republic is the initiator of the resumption of the dialogue between the North and South, stopped last year because of South Korea. The suggestion to resume the talks was sent by People's Korea to Seoul on January 12, 1980.

AFGHAN PLANNING MINISTER CALLS FOR 'RISE IN AGRICULTURE'

LD241553 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 24, TASS--The bloody Amin regime has left a hard legacy to the Afghan people. Thousands of innocent people were jailed, whole villages were razed to the ground only because their inhabitants dared to criticize Amin's abuses of power, Minister of Planning of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Sultan Ali Keshtmand said in an interview with the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

In Amin's times, the country's economy was in a most deplorable condition. Practically no steps were to improve the living standards of the Afghan people. Since it usurped power the Amin clique waged an offensive against the gains of the April revolution, distorted its aims and objectives, undermined its democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist character, Keshtmand went on to say.

At present the new leadership of Afghanistan is faced with a big and complex task. We understand that it is impossible to achieve a considerable improvement of the country's economic situation overnight. Day-to-day painstaking work is necessary. In our opinion, the minister said, the main task today is to ensure a rise in agriculture. It is necessary to meet the country's demand for food. A considerable role in resolving this problem is to be played by the agrarian reform which will be carried out in full conformity with the principles of the April revolution.

Afghanistan also needs industrialization, developing light and heavy industry. We are now at the initial stage of the non-capitalist road of development and by gradually resolving ever and ever more complex economic problems we will create prerequisites for building the fundamentals of socialism, Sultan Ali Keshtmand said.

In conclusion the minister of planning of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan spoke highly of the disinterested aid given to the people of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in overcoming economic backwardness, in building a new Afghan society free exploitation of man by man.

KABUL'S ANIS RESUMES PUBLICATION; 'PROVINCIAL' PAPERS EXPECTED

LD242044 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 24, TASS--After almost a month-long lapse, the publication of the daily newspaper ANIS has resumed today in Kabul. Thus, the capital of Afghanistan has at the moment three daily newspapers--HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, ANIS and Kabul NEW TIMES.

A TASS correspondent was told at the Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan that measures are being taken to resume, in the near future, the publication of a number of provincial newspapers.

EDUCATION MINISTER DISCUSSES SOVIET ASSISTANCE IN TRAINING

LD241222 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Dushanbe, January 24, TASS--The Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan in personnel training increased considerably this year: Khushkadam Davlyatkadamov, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of Tadzhikistan, said to the TASS correspondent.

In the autumn of 1978, the university and other higher schools of the republic admitted 110 Afghans, he said. All of them have successfully completed the first year of studies and spent their summer holidays at home, in Afghanistan. On September the first, they all returned to Dushanbe together with 180 more young Afghans. Now the institutes in Tadzhikistan have 290 Afghan students who are going to become civil engineers, economists and specialists in agriculture.

The exchange of lecturers between educational establishments in the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and other scientific contacts help strengthen cooperation between the two countries, the minister said.

FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS CONDEMN CAMPAIGN OVER AFGHAN EVENTS

LD242325 Moscow TASS in English 2317 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sofia, January 24, TASS--The imperialist forces of the USA which have lost their positions in Iran in recent years, and the allies of the USA are now trying to strengthen their positions in Pakistan in the hope of liquidating with impunity the revolutionary gains of the people in Afghanistan, and turning that country into a military base against socialism, chiefly against the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA writes. The forces of imperialism and reaction never cease their attempts to place the policy of easing tension at the service of the interests of imperialism, to adapt it to their own aims. Their set backs in this respect made them again resort to the policy of cold war policy.

West Berlin, January 24, TASS--In its message to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan the Board of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin expressed satisfaction with the strengthened positions and influence of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the beginning of a new stage of the Afghan revolution. Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, the message says, is an expression of the USSR's faithfulness to international treaties and the principles of internationalism. Highly assessing these steps of the USSR, the Board of the party stresses, that the Afghan republic was thus protected against the machinations of imperialism and peace was ensured in the region.

Addis Ababa, January 24, TASS--The imperialist powers which have adopted a policy of aggravating international tensions and interfering in the internal affairs of independent states, ignore the lessons of history, writes the newspaper EZARIETU ETIOPIA.

The current propaganda campaign in the West over the events in Afghanistan is nothing more than a new pretext for worsening the intennational situation and spurring up the arms race, for justifying the decision to deploy new types of nuclear arms in West Europe, for expanding the United States military presence in the Middle East, in southwest and South-east Asia.

Indian SUN

LD242330 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 24, TASS--The Soviet Union has always been and remains a true friend of the Afghan people, the Indian SUN weekly writes today.

From the very first years of its existence, the Soviet Republic has always given all-round political and economic aid to Afghanistan, which embarked on the road of struggle against international imperialism and for its national independence.

Starting from the April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan, the SUN writes, the USA, China and Pakistan embarked on the path of active support for counter-revolutionary elements. While the USA has been supplying "rebels" with weapons and money, Beijing has been massively training them in special camps in Pakistan's territory in the methods of "guerrilla warfare". This armed interference in the affairs of Afghanistan has reached such dimensions that the government of the young republic was forced to turn for aid to the Soviet Union, which in conformity with the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation has helped the people of Afghanistan in frustrating the conspiracy of international imperialism.

INDIA REJECTS ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD231515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondent, Eduard Sorokin, reports from Delhi: The fierce anti-Soviet campaign unleased by Washington in connection with events in Afghanistan is being condemned in India. The Indian public understands that the entry of the Soviet troops into Afghanistan was carried out as a result of the Afghan Government's request and in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation between the two countries.

At the same time, it is a reaction to the subversive activities of the United States, China and some other states against the Afghan revolution. It is precisely this aspect which was the center of attention of Brajesh Mishra, India's UN representative. Speaking at the General Assembly session which just ended, he said that his country could not calmly watch the attempts of certain outside forces to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The Soviet Government has assured us that it would withdraw its troops as soon as the reasons which had led Kabul to turn for help disappear. We have no grounds for doubting the assurances of a country so friendly to us, such as the Soviet Union, Mishra stressed.

In the meantime, there exists a circumstance which is the source of serious worry for India. It is the resumption of deliveries of modern weapons to Pakistan, promised by the United States. These weapons might be used against Afghanistan, against us or any other country, Indira Gandhi, the new prime minister of India, has said in an interview with French radio. There exists every reason for such a statement. It has already happened in the past that U.S. weapons delivered to Pakistan were used against India.

Many Indian political observers turn to yet another matter: Under cover of the hullabaloo in connection with the events in Afghanistan, Washington and Beijing are rushing to broaden their cooperation in military and strategic spheres. This represents a real danger for a large number of Asian states, especially if one takes into account the expansionist nature of China's foreign policy, as well as the intentions and attempts of the United States to dictate its will to other countries and peoples.

REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Arrival in Moscow

LD241205 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Moscow for a visit today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and other Soviet officials. Among the welcoming party were also Dimitur Zhulev, the Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, and diplomatic staff members of the embassy. In the program of the visit are talks between Petur Mladenov and Andrey Gromyko. Petur Mladenov is also going to visit Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR.

Opening of Talks

LD241548 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--Negotiations opened in Moscow today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov. Questions of the state and further development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgaria relations are under discussion in the course of negotiations which are held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and and identity of views. Considered was the situation in the European Continent, in the Middle and Near East and also some other international problems pertaining to the struggle for detente and cooperation between states in the interests of consolidation of peace and security of the peoples. Petur Mladenov came to Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The negotiations between Andrey Gromyko and Petur Mladenov will be continued. Today Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Petur Mladenov.

Gromyko Remarks on Iran

LD241732 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--"The imperialist circles are not giving up their attempts to spiral the arms race in their striving to achieve military superiority, to impose their will on other states, to erect obstacles in the way of the peoples to independence and social progress."

"Here exactly lies the reason of the recent aggravation of international tension." This was stressed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko. He spoke at a luncheon in the Kremlin held in honour of the visiting member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov.

Andrey Gromyko said that "the wave of shameless slander and falsehoods about the events in Afghanistan is only a means of diverting attention from the subversive, aggressive actions of imperialist circles and hegemonists in the area of the Middle East and South Asia, to sow doubts about the policy of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

"All sorts of fabrications that are lately circulated about the Soviet Union's alleged sinister intentions in respect of Iran have, in effect, the same lining" Andrey Gromyko went on.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1750 GMT on 24 January 1980 adds: "'These fabrications have been refuted in the Soviet press already more than once. And their address, the source of their origination was named,' Andrey Gromyko went on. 'It would seem that everything is clear here.'"]

He noted that anti-Soviet inventions are still being circulated and, apparently, are in demand. "This happens not in the last turn also because some people in Iran itself seem to be interested in their circulation."

"We would like to hope that fabrications engineered by imperialist special services will not be in circulation in neighboring and friendly Iran," Andrey Gromyko said. "It is only enemies of Iran and of good Soviet-Iranian relations who are interested in their circulation."

[Moscow TASS in English at 1750 GMT on 24 January 1980 adds: "Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union's attitude to the national liberation movement in general and to that of the peoples of the east in particular is well known. 'During the very first days after the formation of our state,' he recalled, 'the Soviet Government adopted a historic document--the appeal to all working Moslems of Russia and the east--in which V.I. Lenin said: "You should be the masters of your country. You have the right to this because your destiny is in your own hands." The Soviet Union firmly adheres to this Leninist course of policy,' Gromyko stated."]

"The actions taken lately by imperialist reaction have a negative effect on the situation in Europe," Gromyko went on. "On adopting plans of producing and deploying in Western Europe new types of producing and deploying in Western Europe new types of American nuclear-missile arms the NATO countries are trying to revive the policy from 'positions of strength'. It appears that some people would like to cancel out a whole decade of detente and substitute the spirit of cold war for the spirit of Helsinki."

"The Soviet Union and other fratenral socialist countries--members of the Warsaw Treaty, will uphold with utmost resolve all the positive that has been created over the years by the collective efforts of states to strengthen security and develop peaceful cooperation in Europe. They will press for detente to remain the leading tendency in international relations as a whole, and of course, they will be able to uphold their interests, to repulse any encroachments on socialist gains."

In his reply speech Petur Mladenov noted that "the positive trends in international development have encountered fierce resistance from the enemies of peace and progress, imperialists and Maoists, who have created a common bloc on the basis of anti-Sovietism, hegemonism and reaction."

The foreign policy of countries of the socialist community, he said, "is principles and consistent. Our interests, the interests of all peoples require a continuation of the course of detente, preservation of the values of Helsinki, adoption of effective disarmament measures, preservation of peace and security on earth. This is socialism's strategic aim."

YUGOSLAV MAGAZINE 'SLANDERS' USSR ON AFGHANISTAN

LD232140 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

["The Magazine START Sounds a False Note"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, January 23, TASS--A signed article in the magazine START presents a distorted version of the events in Afghanistan which, judging by everthing, is totally based on Western unfriendly sources of information. The publication rudely slanders the Soviet Union's policy in respect of developing countries, distorts the internal situation in the USSR and contains a number of other anti-Soviet attacks. All this can generate in readers a false impression of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy.

WESTERN PAPERS TRY TO 'POISON ATMOSPHERE' OF YUGOSLAV-USSR TIES

LD241147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[B. Orekhov article: "Dirty Scum"]

[Text] At times one can only be amazed on reading and listening to what is created on the writing desks of bourgeois propagandists. A dirty scum is now rising up from a new wave of malicious inventions surging in the West, its purpose being to poison the atmosphere in Europe and to arouse suspicion in relations between states. Sighing hypocritically, they talk of some "concentration of Soviet troops" in central Europe, write dubious commentaries on the political situation in Yugoslavia, and circulate false stories about Soviet policy towards that country, while a large group of British MPs are signing some sort of a document saying that a "warning" should be served to the Soviet Union against "interference" in Yugoslav affairs. From the misty shores of Albion a British squadron, led by the helicopter carrier Intreped is hurrying full steam to the Mediterranean. The London DAILY TELEGRAPH tells its readers meaningfully that "in the event of a threat from Russia" these ships may be sent to the Adriatic. In short, a campaign is under way to cast a shadow on Soviet-Yugoslav relations, to sow doubts in the Balkans with regard to Soviet foreign policy.

As a rule, Beijing is involved in all anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns in the West. The present campaign is no exception in this respect. The Beijing newspaper RENMIN RIBAO assiduously reprinted on 20 January the full set of slander inventions spread by Western newspapers and news agencies. Evidently considering this "contribution" insufficient the newspaper came up with its own instigating article in which it tries to surpass its Western colleagues in lying.

This is a shameless campaign, indeed. Its masterminds seem to have no regard for elementary humanitarian principles. They deliberately chose for their slander campaign the days when the health of the Yugoslav president grew worse and he underwent an operation. Both Western and Beijing scribblers, acting like the hero of a Mayakovskiy work according to the principle "Your Excellency, I am awaiting your orders!" are sending from Belgrade these days "analytic" dispatches in which they make forecasts for changes in Yugoslavia.

It is not hard to see that "the Balkan fables" of the West and Beijing are only part of a broad anti-Soviet campaign which has been unfolded now by the foes of peace and understanding between peoples. But is seems that the zeal displayed these days by Western bourgeois propagandists will not bring them the results expected since their lies are becoming more obvious.

Even the FRG Defense Ministry found it necessary to refute the provocative fabrication of the Springer newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG about alleged movements of Soviet troops in central Europe in connection with the political situation in Yugoslavia.

Western propagandists pretend to be concerned about the "destinies" of that country. But their writings reek of impudence and rare cynicism. It is needless to say how tactless their writings are toward Yugoslavia, its leadership and its policy. All this vicious propaganda of theirs shows complete disregard for that country.

Soviet-Yugoslav friendship was cemented with the blood of Soviet soldiers and Yugoslav guerrillas, the blood shed in the joint battles for the liberation of Yugoslavia and Europe from the Brown plague. This friendship is something our peoples are proud of. They will continue to strengthen this friendship and no vicious insinuations can undermine it.

YUGOSLAVIA, USSR SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980

LD241328 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet-Yugoslav protocol on this year's trade was signed in Moscow recently. The protocol envisages increased trade exchange between our countries in the value of over $4 billion. We asked Stanislav Sakharov, responsible official of the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade, to comment on this new agreement. In view of the pace of this increase, Stanislav Sakharov emphasized, we are fully justified in assuming that the plan of mutual supplies of goods valued at $14 billion, envisaged by the 5-year agreement, will not only be implemented but will be considerably exceeded. Within the general framework of Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations, the trade exchanges of machines and technical equipment is increasing especially rapidly, Stanislav Sakharov continued. In the present 5-year period, the export of these products to the Soviet Union will quadruple compared with the previous 5 years, while exports from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia will increase more than three times.

According to the protocol signed for this year, Yugoslavia will deliver to the Soviet Union many ships and nautical equipment, electro-engineering products, batteries, transformers and cables, while Yugoslavia will import from the Soviet Union energy installations and metallurgical equipment, electrical locomotives, automobiles, machine-tools, forging equipment and [word indistinct]. In the current year, mutual delivers of machines and equipment will be valued at about $1.25 billion. A good example of successful cooperation on the basis of specialization and cooperation are the business relations between the Volga and Kama car factories and the Crvena Zastava Institute. Yugoslavia is delivering to the Soviet Union some fittings and parts for cars and trucks, while the Soviet Union is exporting complete cars to Yugoslavia. An example of business relations on the basis of cooperation is the cooperation between the Zagreb Rade Koncar factory and the Leningrad Elektrosila association in the production of generators. The constantly increasing importance of machines and technical equipment in the mutual trade between our countries means increased exchange of products with a higher level of finish, Stanislav Sakharov said. This is creating the basis for further improvement in production.

Mutual delivers of raw materials occupy an important place in Soviet-Yugoslav business relations this year. Yugoslavia will get from the Soviet Union oil and oil derivatives, natural gas, rolled and ferrous metals, timber, [words indistinct] which are necessary for the work of industrial enterprises. Yugoslavia will deliver to the Soviet Union bauxite, aluminum, nonferrous metals, agricultural products, medicines and chemical goods. The trade exchange in consumer goods is increasing. Thus, in 1980 Soviet-Yugoslav trade relations will be further expanded; this convincingly shows that long-term economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is successfully developing, Stanislav Sakharov concluded.

'MORAL SOLIDARITY' WITH U.S. THREATENS EEC STATES' INTERESTS

LD231500 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 23, TASS--Commentator Nikolay Portugalov writes:

It has become clear by now that despite the unprecedented pressure put by Washington on its European allies, it has failed to persuade them to take part in the political and economic blackmail against the Soviet Union in connection with the events in Afghanistan. Statesmen in West European NATO countries starting with President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt have unambiguously let it be known that detente and the further positive development of relations with the Soviet Union in all fields of life remain the proclaimed aims of their policy. Business circles in NATO's European countries refuse even to hear about a disruption of normal trade flows between the East and the West.

More than that, judging by statements made by leading West European and first of all West German politicians the NATO Continental countries are altogether against viewing the new stage in the development of events in the Near and Middle East in the context of East-West contradictions and hope to strenghten their positions in the Islamic countries of the "Third World" by resorting to economic levers and making extensive use of the widespread anti-American allergy there.

Western Europe's attitude to the planned American actions in Afghanistan and adjoining areas was well expressed by the Federal Secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Bahr who stressed in radio interview that "being in Europe and acting in its interests we cannot respond to an action in Middle Asia or in the Middle East with an aggravation of the situation in the continent". As a result, the United States found itself without any armsbearers who would be ready to do anything, with the exception of the client state of Israel, the raving As-Sadat, clinging as he is on the brink of a precipice, and the Beijing hegemonists who, incidentally, intend to develop on the quiet their political and military activity not so much in the Middle East as in Southeast Asia.

All this is so. But when one reads official resolutions adopted at many Atlantic and other Western forums, not to mention the Western mass media, one gets a dual impression. While rejecting any anti-Soviet sanctions and calling to "save detente", the West European politicians at the same time pick up all the lies of American propaganda concerning the "Soviet aggression in Afghanistan", "violation by the Soviet Union of norms of international law and interstate relations", etc.

It can be said that all this "verbal solidarity" is worth little, especially considering the above-stated. But that is not so. The West European countries are giving the United States, as a leader of the West, a totally unjustified moral credit while this can only encourage the Americans to undertake military ventures in the Near and Middle East. One cannot help recalling that throughout the long years of the Vietnamese war the governments of European NATO countries ignored demands by the broadest segments of the public and failed even once to condemn Washington and to dissociate themselves from it. Today "moral solidarity" with the United States could threaten Western Europe with much more serious consequences. For the West European politicians, who on cue from the American conductor pick up a new chant about the "Soviet incursion in Afghanistan", know very well the true state of affairs:

They know that for many months the United States conducted and continues to conduct from Pakistani territory an undeclared war against people's revolutionary Afghanistan, thereby forcing its government to ask the Soviet Union for assistance, and they cringe at the thought that election campaign considerations might prompt Carter and Brzezinski to take military measures against Iran. The moral support given to Washington by the West Europeans can result only in a further intensification of its ardour. And what then? The drawing of European NATO countries into a military conflict outside of the alliance's sphere of action and in the capacity of American transshipment bases, or even as "nuclear hostages" of the United States? A collapse of Western Europe's oil supplies?

By planning hegemonic ventures in the Near and Middle East, by preparing for "raw materials" and "oil" wars the United States loses its "right" to the solidarity of the West Europeans even to a greater extent than during the years of the Vietnam war. And this ought to have been stated directly and firmly to Washington in the European NATO capitals just as they rejected participation in "any sanctions" against the Soviet Union. It is uncomfortable to sit between two chairs, while in the present case it is not safe.

CHABAN-DELMAS LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD231712 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 23, TASS--Jacques Chaban-Delmas, chairman of the French National Assembly, left Moscow for home today.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOT TO INTERFERE IN OLYMPIC DECISION

LD231520 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 23, TASS--A statement published today after a meeting of the French Council of Ministers says that the government does not intend to interfere in the decisions of the French National Olympic Committee. "The Olympic charter and rules, adopted on the initiative of France, that played the decisive role in creating the Olympic tradition, make the International Olympic Committee the only authority empowered to select the city where Olympic games are to be held, and give the national olympic committees the exclusive right to prepare sportsmen of their countries for participation in these games. This means that the government does not intend to interfere in the decisions of the French National Olympic Committee", the statement says.

FRG BUSINESSMAN SEES DANGER OF USSR RETALIATION ON SANCTIONS

LD232150 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn, January 23, TASS--President of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce Otto Wolff von Amerongen said in an interview with BILD ZEITUNG that if the West decides to resort to the economic blackmail of the USSR, it must expect retaliatory Soviet measures. He said the USSR might, for instance, stop supplying its oil and natural gas to Western countries.

The DPA agency reports that speaking at a meeting of the German Society of Foreign Policy, member of the Commission of the European Communities Guido Brunner declared against the hostile anti-Soviet actions in the sphere of commerce and economy. "Such measures will not lead to the lessening of confrontation. On the contrary, they will lead to the dangerous spiralling of the economic war. Violence cannot break the Soviet Union," he stressed.

FRG GENERAL DISMISSED FOR 'THINKING ALOUD'

LD230901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from A. Nabatchikov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "The Inconvenient General"]

[Text] Bundeswehr Major General Bastian has been removed from his post as commander of a tank division and discharged without the privileges and honors due to his rank. This has been reported by A. Grigoryants, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Bonn. The reason? The 56-year-old general has a strange habit of thinking aloud. Thus last year, pondering on the military-political situation in Europe, he came to the conclusion that Soviet military potential is "of a defensive nature." Of course, this was not to the liking of those who shout about the "Soviet threat." The Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union opposition bloc launched into a bayonet charge on Bastian. The war cry went up: Strip him of his rank!

The general repelled the attack and kept his post. But he did not give up the deep-rooted habit of thinking, and still aloud. Now, pondering the NATO decision to deploy American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, he came to the conclusion that the decision was ERRONEOUS and HARMFUL [published in capitals]. In a letter to the defense minister he stated that he could not share the support this decision, and so asked to design. Now the big guns--Defense Minister Apel in person--came to the council of the rightwing bawlers' bayonet charge. He did not allow Bastian to resign but...simply discharged him. Obviously he discharged him so as to eradicate the bad habit of thinking aloud in the barracks once and for all.

CUNHAL ASSAILS SA CARNEIRO GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD231003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "A. Cunhal's Speech"]

[Text] Lisbon, 18 January, TASS--The debate on the program of the country's new government headed by F. Sa Carneiro has ended in the Assembly of the Republic. Speaking at the final parliamentary session, Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Secretary General A. Cunhal declared that the cabinet's program is aimed at restoring big capital's positions by intensifying exploitation of the working people and worsening the living conditions of the broad people's masses. The government, he stressed, is openly talking of its plans to eliminate the April revolution's main gains--the nationalization of a number of sectors of industry and the agrarian reform.

The new cabinet's activity, the PCP secretary general continued, poses a real threat to the people's democratic gains. Cunhal sharply criticized the government's intention to change the electoral law, introduce the unconstitutional practice of referendums and revise the Constitution.

The PCP secretary general resolutely condemned the foreign policy section of the new government's program, pointing out that it runs counter to constitutional principles and serves the interests of the most reactionary imperialist circles.

Cunhal expressed solidarity with the Afghan people's struggle. Afghanistan's people, he stressed, will succeed in defending the revolution and insuring for their country development along the path of freedom, independence and social progress.

The PCP secretary general declared that the Portuguese communists will use all the rights granted them by the Constitution to defend working people's interests.

KORNIYENKO VISITS FRANCE, MEETS FRANCOIS-PONCET

LD251440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, was in Paris 24 and 25 January. He met Minister of Foreign Affairs Francois-Poncet and held talks at the French Foreign Ministry in connection with the present international situation.

FRENCH DELEGATION TO DISCUSS TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD

LD251508 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Paris, January 25, TASS--France will shortly send a delegation to Chad to discuss the question of withdrawal of its troops from Chad. This was announced here by the Office of the President of the Republic. The transitional government of National Unity of Chad earlier adopted a decision to start the talks of the French authorities on the evacuation of their troops out of Chad's territory.

News agencies report in this connection that French Armed Forces numbering 1,200 men have been staying in Chad since the proclamation of its independence in 1960.

MARCHAIS REPORTS BREZHNEV'S COMMENTS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD241908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Paris:

Speaking on French television, the General Secretary of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, talked in particular about his talk with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I asked Comrade Brezhnev, Marchais said, the main leading question: You are the head of a large state which carries a great responsibility. It is very impotant to know whether the policy of the Soviet Union remains a policy of peace, a relaxation of tension, and disarmament. Does the policy which you are pursuing remain a struggle for the inviolable rights of every nation to choose its path?

I saw that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was surprised by my question. It stands to reason that the USSR is pursuing a policy of peace. Socialism is peace. Brezhnev said to me, Comrade Marchais, I can tell you that the policy of the Soviet Union has not changed. If we have dispatched a limited military contingent to Afghanistan, then that is because we were forced to do this. We thought about it for a long time. President Taraki had already asked us to do this but we did not do it. Afterward the Afghan leadership asked us to bring into operation the treaty of 1978 and accord aid to Afghanistan, including military aid, but we did not accede to this request.

We did everything in order to avoid this action, cognizant of the fact that this could create a situation of tension at that particular time. However, interference by the Pakistani Government, manipulated by Washington, made our action in according aid to Afghanistan necessary. If we had not done this, then we would not have been fulfilling the terms of the treaty which we had concluded in 1978 with the Afghan Government. I can assure you, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continued, that the policy of the Soviet Union remains and will continue to remain unchanged. Our aims are, as before, peace and disarmament.

I would like to add, Georges Marchais went on to point out, that in the joint communique signed by us in the CPSU and in the interview that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave to a PRAVDA correspondent, the Soviet leader put forward new concrete proposals on disarmament. Comrade Brezhnev reaffirmed to us that Soviet troops will only remain in Afghanistan for the period necessary, in other words until the cessation of foreign intervention, and that Soviet troops have been given the task of defending the borders of Afghanistan from incursions from outside.

TIHONOV RECEIVES WEST GERMAN BUSINESSMAN

LD241920 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--Nikolay Tihonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received a prominent West German businessman and chairman of the Korff Stahl A.G. Board of Directors, Willi Korff, on his request. During the talk held in an atmosphere of good will and understanding of the tasks of the further development of economic relations between the USSR and West Germany, the two sides discussed, among other things, issues relating to the successful progress of cooperation in the construction of the electrical-metallurgy works at Oskol and suggestions by the firm aimed at promoting relations in ferrous metallurgy.

FRG BUSINESSMAN SEES GROWING ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

LD242324 Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

["For Mutual Benefit"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, January 24, TASS--"The prospects for the development of trade and economic relations between West Germany and the USSR are favorable. Both sides are making considerable efforts to strengthen and expand these relations. The cooperation meets the interests of both sides. The implementation of major joint projects promotes such a development, and our concern makes a considerable contribution to its success," Ernst Piter, chairman of the Salzgitter Board of Directors, told the West-German foreign economic journal OST-WEST KOMMERZ. He stressed that the USSR at the moment is one of the five foreign leading partners of the concern. "There are quite a number of possibilities for the intensification of mutually-advantageous cooperation. What we need is only good will and a good share of imagination. I think that we should use these possibilities in the interests of both countries," stressed Ernst Piter.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON FRG POISON GAS SCANDAL

LD241657 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 January 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5, under the headline "Manufacturers of Death and Their Clients," and under the rubric "Behind the News," an 850-word report by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Grigoryants describing a scandal surrounding the Hamburg chemical firm of Stilzenberg.

The company, as revealed by a recent enquiry into its activities, not only produces various types of ultra-lethal poison gas and disregards safety measures, but also allegedly has close and long-standing links with the Bundeswehr as its main client. He also says that the enquiry has brought to light similar activities on the part of other West German firms.

ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS WILL HURT UK MORE THAN USSR

LD241914 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

["In the Wake of Washington's Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, January, 24 TASS--Acting in accord with the U.S. administration which has launched an outrageous anti-Soviet campaign, the Conservative government has undertaken an unfriendly action with regard to the Soviet Union. Speaking in Parliament today, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington announced a program of unilateral actions aimed at curtailing trade-economic and other relations between Great Britain and the USS. Among these measures, drawn from the cold war arsenal, the foreign secretary announced a decision to end preferential credits for British exports to the Soviet Union, and to cancel various contracts between the two countries for an indefinite period. Lord Carrington came out against holding the Olympic games in Moscow despite the fact that this stand is condemned by the country's Olympic organization and the overwhelming majority of British athletes. He said that the British Government instructed the state British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) to increase its Russian language services. As is known, these services present the policy of Soviet Union in distorted light. In his speech Lord Carrington also declared for increasing the West's military presence in several countries of southwest Asia, including Pakistan and Oman.

Disregarding the interests of detente and the positive development of Soviet-British cooperation, the Tory government, as London observers indicate, is acting on Washington's directions practically isolating itself from the rest of Western Europe. The newspaper GUARDIAN writes about "Britain's almost poodle-like support for the United States."

Representatives of business world and the press note with concern that the government's discriminatory measures will boomerang against Great Britain itself. Ronald Screvener, executive director of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which unites 635 British companies, said that political differences should not affect commercial relations. He said in an interview to the newspaper TIMES that the trade curbs will have serious consequences for employment in Great Britain (according to the latest estimates, the number of jobless has reached 1.5 million). The newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH, close the governmental circles, admits that "the trade curbs will hurt a number of British companies and undermine devoted work done by businessmen and exporters." J. Egerton, economic director of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, stated that such measures will be more harmful for Britain than for the Soviet Union.

UK DEFENSE BUDGET 'LAUNCHES NEW SPIRAL OF ARMS RACE'

LD242311 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] London, January 24, TASS--Opening debates today at the House of Commons of the British Parliament on the role of nuclear weapons in Britain's military policy, Defence Secretary Francis Pym announced details of the projects to enhance the strike force of the British nuclear missiles Polaris.

Within the framework of this project, the government will allocate 1,000 million sterling for perfecting guidance systems of the Polaris missiles which are mounted on Britain's atomic submarines. The defence secretary said that the United States renders full assistance to Britain in implementing the project, including the lease of proving grounds in the United States for testing new systems. Francis Pym said that the project is at the stage of completion. Thus, having embarked after the United States on the path of undermining detente and aggravating tensions, Britain has launched another spiral of the arms race.

UK NAVAL MOVES 'THREATEN SECURITY' IN MEDITERRANEAN, EXACERBATE TENSION

LD242154 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2041 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] London, 24 January, TASS--A squadron of British naval vessels comprising the large landing vessels Intrepid and the frigates Cleopatra, Amazon and Avenger sailed from Gibraltar today bound for Naples. They are to replace U.S. naval vessels--the aircraft carrier Nimitz and the cruisers Texas and California--which have been moved to the Indian Ocean. This was reported by a REUTER correspondent from Rome. In this way, the British Government, in going along with Washington's militaristic policy, is intensifying its military presence in the Mediterranean. The concentration of U.S. and British naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean is dangerously boosting tension and creating a serious threat to the security of the states of this region.

NORTH EUROPEAN STATES NOT TO BOYCOTT OLYMPICS

Finnish Statement

LD242018 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki, January 24, TASS--The Government of Finland is coming out for holding the summer Olympics in Moscow--the city which received this right from the International Olympic Committee. The stand of the Finnish Government is made known in a statement issued here by the Foreign Ministry of Finland, reports the FINNISH NEWS AGENCY. The statement says that "President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen received a letter from U.S. President James Carter with his call to the U.S. Olympic Committee and a wish that a similar call should be made to the Olympic Committee of Finland." "The Olympic Committee of Finland has a right to make independent decisions on the Olympic games", says the statement. "The Olympic Committee of Finland has already said that it supports the holding of the games in Moscow, as it was planned initially. And the Finnish Government shares the opinion", stresses the statement.

Danish Statement

LD250025 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, January 24, TASS--The Olympic Committee of Denmark will not boycott the Olympic games and will continue, as before, the preparations of Danish athletes to their participation in the Mowcow Olympics, chairman of the committee Meller told the Danish radio.

The newspaper JYLLANDS-POSTEN reports that the Olympic Committee of Denmark decided to participate in the summer Olympics even if they do not draw all athletes.

'MILLIONS' VOTE IN IRANIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD250822 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 25, TASS--Presidential elections, the first ever throughout that country's history of many centuries, are being held in Iran today. After an intensive election campaign, in the course of which most of 124 candidates to the post dropped out for different reasons, now on the list of the candidates are nine persons.

In spite of low temperature and heavy snowfall, millions of Iranians went to the polls in the morning.

Polling stations as well as government institutions are guarded by heavy duty details of the "Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution", the police, gendarmes and members of the local revolutionary committees.

KHOMEYNI MOVED TO TEHRAN HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF 'STRAIN'

LD241716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] As Radio Tehran has reported, Ayatollah Khomeyni has been taken from Qom to a hospital in the capital. A bulletin on Khomeyni's health states that he is healthy but that he has to undergo treatment owing to strain and a slight indisposition. It was announced earlier that the ayatollah would undertake no political activity for 2 weeks.

ROUNDUP OF EVENTS IN IRAN REPORTED, POSSIBLE ELECTION DAY CLASHES SEEN

LD242004 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 24, TASS--Threatening Iran with military force, Washington exerts on it an ever growing economic pressure. An official spokesman for the U.S. Department of State has said at a press conference that the American Government intends to continue its efforts aimed at introducing sanctions against Iran and brought that stand to the knowledge of the Iranian authorities. Despite the failure of the relevant American resolution at the U.N. Security Council Washington intends to draw the maximum number of its "allies" to economic blackmail of Iran.

The spokesman for the Department of State has stated in a menacing manner that the United States does not intend to shut its eyes to the continued holding of staff-members of the American Embassy in Tehran. He also emphasized that there can be no question of any negotiations about normalization of American-Iranian relations before their release.

Tehran, January 24, TASS--Leader of the Iranian Revolution Atayollah Khomeyni, reported Radio Tehran, has been brought from Qom to Tehran and placed into a cardiological section of the Tehran hospital. In a health bulletin which has been circulated here, it is said that Khomeyni is practically healthy but he should go through a course of treatment because of overstrain and slight indisposition.

Officially announced in Tehran has been the completion of the election campaign of candidates running for the presidency of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Among 66 registered candidates are Sadeq Qotbzadeh, A. Bani-Sadr, Hassan Habibi, A. Madani and others. In connection with the first presidential elections, planned to be held on January 25, the Islamic Revolutionary Council urged the population to enhance vigilance and discipline in order to prevent disorders.

Radio Tehran, in its turn, warned that agents of American imperialism, staying in the country, and former SAVAK men, are going, according to the data available, to provoke clashes on the day of the elections with a view of frustrating that important political event.

Paris, January 24, TASS--According to a report of the FRANCE PRESSE news agency, V. Ghazizadeh one of the leaders of the underground rightwing extremist organisation Forqan was killed in Tehran in an exchange of fire with "Guards of the Islamic Revolution". A trial of earlier-arrested members of that grouping opened in the Iranian capital today. They committed a series of political assassinations of well-known leaders of the new regime with a view of creating chaos in the country and eliminating revolutionary gains of the Iranian people.

IRANIAN BANK SUES SHAH FOR MISUSE OF FUNDS, 'DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE'

LD250956 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 25, TASS--The Iranian central bank has lodged with the country's judicial authorities two financial suits against the deposed shah. The sum total claimed in the suits is 300 billion rials.

This was reported by the newspaper ETTELA'AT, which published documented evidence of unlawful use by the former monarch of the state funds, establishment of Sham Enterprises and companies with the aim of pumping money out of the state treasury, obtaining unlawful loans, construction of palaces under the pretext of improvement work in some or other locality, etc.

SAVCHENKO SUPPORTS BAN ON WESTERN REPORTERS IN KHORASAN

NC241330 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The Governor General of Khorasan Hasan Ghafouri has said that foreign journalists have been banned from traveling to this province. He said that several unauthorized trips by Western reporters to the Iran-Afghanistan border have been observed recently. Some of these reporters are CIA agents. Our commentator Igor Savchenko, commenting on these statements by the governor general writes: Mr Ghafouri's statements are extremely timely; even American newspapers are reporting that many of the Western correspondents working in Iran and Afghanistan are CIA agents. By traveling to various parts of these countries and by unauthorized penetration of the common border areas between the neighboring countries, they are actively participating in the undeclared war that U.S. imperialism has launched against the Iranian Islamic revolution and against the gains of Afghanistan's April revolution.

In this way, according to reports, the CIA--with the aid of Western journalists--is attempting to unite the various groups of insurgents struggling against the people's order in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. However, the Western journalists' role in this war against Iran and Afghanistan has not been limited to acting as CIA agents. By their reports on events in these countries they are spreading false reports and slander aimed at bringing accusations against the gains of the Afghan and Iranian nations, at arousing world opinion against them and, to the extent possible, making the situation in these two countries grave. Their ultimate goal is to harm Iran-Afghanistan relations on the one hand and relations between these nations and their natural friends and allies on the other. Such activities on the part of Western reporters are undoubtedly contrary to the interests of the Iranian Islamic Republic and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. For this reason, too, the decision to prevent their activities is extremely timely and natural.

BELYAYEV DISCUSSES MARXIST-LENINIST VIEW OF ISLAM

LD241601 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jan 80 p 14 LD

[Article by Igor Belyayev: "Islam and Politics"]

[Text] Islam--one of the three world religions--is just 1,400 years old. (Note) (According to Muslim chronology). Quite a substantial age, you might think. Nevertheless, some Muslim theologians and Western Orientalists studying Islam tend to emphasize that this religion is still young, particularly in comparison with Buddhism and Christianity. Moreover, it is not only theologians and scholars who are meditating on the Muslim religion but politicians as well.

Why is there such heightened interest in Islam at the moment? Is it linked to its impressive jubilee? Partly, of course. On the threshold of this date there appeared a multitude of books, studies and articles analyzing Islam from all angles. Some authors will assert that the Muslim religion is experiencing a kind of renaissance at the moment. People also write about Islam's progressive role, especially in the sphere of the anti-imperialist struggle.

One is automatically reminded of the words of An-Nasir, who called Islam a revolutionary religion since the Koran prohibits large-scale landownership. The Muslim's holy book also contains a declaration of social justice, a condemnation of exploitation, an appeal for restraint from all excesses and a warning against corruption. There is no doubt that the Muslim religion is not only a belief in the one God, Allah, but also a code of life standards and moral and philosophical values. Appearing 1,400 years ago on the Arabian Peninsula, Islam reflected the grim situation of the masses of nomads and farmers who sought solace in this religion.

Friedrich Engels stressed that Islam in the Near East was the ideology of transition to feudalism and in those historical conditions it actually fulfilled its progressive role.

It goes without saying that Islam did not develop in a vacuum. With the passage of time the Muslim religion acquired conservative traits; nevertheless hundreds of millions of people continued and continue still to believe in God. This fact must be taken into account although we as materialists are seeking to pave the way to a world of true notions about the environment and social milieu.

When talking about Islam we must bear in mind its two sides. One: its conservatism and resistance to new currents and to social progress throughout long periods of history. The Muslim religion has always been skillfully used by feudal lords and colonialists in order to resist social changes with the help of Islam.

The other side is a form of working people's protest against a system that dooms them to poverty and ignorance, a form of struggle against foreign enslavement and imperialism. Were not all those who fought for the freedom of Algeria in 1954 against the French colonialists called Muslims? It is well known that broad strata of the Moroccan population who struggled for their country's freedom in the 1950's often united beneath religious slogans.

A most striking example is Iran, where the people's anti-imperialist national liberation atruggle was victorious. It began beneath Islamic slogans and is further evidence of the mighty social potential of the Muslim religion. The main point following the Iranian revolution is that its anti-imperialist slogans are being implemented. Given the distinctive nature of the events currently taking place in Iran, anti-Americanism in this country is a form of protest against U.S. neocolonialist circles' attempts to reverse the revolution.

It should not be thought, of course, that Islam today has lost the traits that unite it with other religions. But, at the same time, it must be noted that since the war in the Muslim countries of the East waging a national liberation struggle we have often encountered highly contradictory phenomena. This fact must not disorientate those who are seeking to understand events. The events currently unfurling in these countries are very complex and are specifically linked to the nature of the struggle they are waging. Therefore, while rejecting the conservative basis of Islam which contradicts the true interests of the mass of believers, it must be stressed that some of Islam's postulates are objectively directed against imperialism and neocolonialism.

...Right up until late fall the year before last Islam was written about in a predominantly academic tone. Scarecely had the events in Iran rocked the foundations of the shah's regime and begun to threaten U.S. interests in this country and throughout the Near and Middle East when the situation changed abruptly. Bourgeois mass information media began to interpret the nationwide uprising in Iran as an "Islamic explosion." Following the victory of the revolution they explained the new Iranian authorities' actions solely in terms of...fanaticism.

What dictated these explanations? Above all bitterness. The shah and his American patrons had suffered a crushing defeat. An essentially monstrous, politically and socially, feudal-neocomprador despotic regime had fallen. It was a scandalous failure also for the United States, which for a quarter of a century had regarded Iran as its "real estate." Washington had proceeded on the basis that its policy guaranteed supplies of Iranian oil, the sale of American military equipment to the shah (by plundering the Iranian people, of course!), support for Israel and also for all the military political blocs in the Near and Middle East aimed against the Soviet Union.

It must be said that the appearance of Islamic or Muslim states in the modern world is by no means a new phenomenon. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan was set up back in 1947--after the partition of British India. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia appeared long before that. This category also includes the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. In short, Muslim states existed long before the proclamation of the Iranian Islamic Republic. Nobody associated their appearance with the "fanaticism" of these countries' peoples.

Islam has by no means become more bellicose than before. Today the Muslims are characterized by a love of peace.

What then determines today's most fierce anti-imperialist actions? Above all the steady growth of the struggle for the vital interests of the peoples of former colonial countries--a struggle reflecting the development of profound political, economic and social processes in the postwar world. These countries, having gained or consolidated their independence, became objects of neocolonialist ambitions.

Neocolonialism has given and is giving rise to a general rebuff which is particularly clearly manifested now that the liberated countries of Asia and Africa are making every effort to solve their main task--to insure economic independence. Of course, in each of the countries this very complex task is being solved taking into account local conditions and features. They are united, however, by a common desire to smash for good the old order under which the imperialist powers have grown rich by pillaging the so-called "Third World."

In the Near East the United States has been trying to secure absolute control over Iranian and Arab oil. The Americans were scared to death by the oil embargo declared by Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries in 1973. As a result U.S. policy in this area became markedly anti-Islamic. One manifestation of this was the blatant gamble on Israel. It is perfectly natural that in Iran, where the Shi'ite population has always been an exploited majority, the Muslim clergy should act against national oppression.

The demonstrations and strikes during the uprising of the whole people against the shah and American dominance took place with the active participation of the clergy, and some of the slogans were purely Islamic in nature. Western political commentators regarded this turn of events as somewhat unexpected. There have been precedents in Iran when the national liberation movement has been activated beneath the banner of Islam. V.I. Lenin observed this in his notes on the 1906-1911 Iranian revolution.

It scarcely need be stressed that anti-imperialism as one form of active struggle by the peoples of the foreign East against current neocolonialism is essentially progressive. It is equally obvious also that in those cases where the struggle begins and is waged beneath slogans which acquire--because of a particular country's specific features--a religious coloring the anti-imperialist essence of this struggle does not change. The struggle against neocolonialism is in keeping with the vital interests of all liberated states and deserves every support.

Soviet people resolutely supported the revolution in Iran. They supported it because it was a people's revolution pursuing a clear and noble aim--liberation from neo-colonialist dominance and the attainment of true independence. Remember that the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the United Kingdom of Najd, Al-Hijaz and adjoining regions which subsequently became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. From the very beginning its ruler--King al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud--stressed the Islamic character of his state. It was at that time (1926) that Moscow's firm position helped Saudi Arabia to counteract the intrigues of imperialist Britain.

However, the ruses of American and West European mass information media established in the Muslim countries a false picture (one that regrettably dies hard) of Soviet communists as all but sworn enemies of religion. This is not true. Yes, we are atheists. As V.I. Lenin said more than once, the members of our Communist Party adhere to materialist philosophy. However, Lenin particularly emphasized that Soviet communists have never set themselves the task of waging war against any religion whatsoever. Neither in their party program nor in any other party document.

Occasionally the Western press prints fantastic verbiage to the effect that the "Islamic explosion" is on the point of spreading to...the Soviet Union--to those Soviet republics inhabited by Soviet Muslims. These fabrications by Western "specialists on Islam" have a very clear purpose. It is not a question of Soviet Muslims, of course. We have no problems in this respect. Anyone who professes Islam has every opportunity in our country to observe its ordinances,--which is admitted even by the most frantic opponents of the Soviet social system. All this sinister verbiage is a quite definite attempt to distract the Iranians' and Afghans' attention from the vital tasks of their revolutionary struggle. Iran and Afghanistan are currently faced with difficult problems. These countries have to defend their gains against imperialist interference and to solve the tasks of economic restoration and development. What path they choose to achieve their national goals is their affair.

Washington has other ideas. The United States has a "vital need" for Near East oil (that is, oil that does not belong to it) although everyone knows that the Americans have their own. However, in recent years the United States has been importing vast quantities of "black gold," reckoning to save its own stocks: The Americans are trying to get Iranian and Arab oil at low prices. Therefore they do not want the Near East countries to become powerful and truly independent. Papers and magazines published in the United States daily print selected pieces of tendentious "news"--misinformation, in other words--about the events taking place in the area. Their purpose is to disorientate the Near East peoples and deflect them from the path of struggle against American neocolonialism. They are achieving something in this sphere. Elements of distrust on the part of the Iranian revolutionary leaders toward leftwing forces in the country are a direct result of these actions.

It is no secret that there are fundamental differences between Marxism-Leninism and Islam. But the existence of differences and even disagreements by no means rules out mutual understanding. The world is not populated exclusively by people of like mind. Mutual understanding comes to mind again and again when the subject is respect for state and national interest. The recently deceased Ayatollah Taleqani--venerable representative of the Iranian clergy who spent more than 10 years in the shah's prisons--particularly stressed in conversation with me that "despite all the differences between the peoples of Iran and the Soviet Union they have a vital need for mutual understanding. Not mutual understanding between individuals but mutual understanding between peoples."

During our long conversation at his home Taleqani touched on a further important aspect of this problem. From his viewpoint, cooperation would be a sound basis for Iranian-Soviet mutual understanding. It was the ayatollah's profound belief that in this case Islam can play a positive role.

In its relations with young independent states the Soviet Union advocates the development and progress of these countries, their complete economic independence and the speediest and just solution of all acute international problems by peaceful means. "It is now clear," L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "that given the present correlation of world class forces the liberated countries are quite able to resist imperialist diktat and achieve just, that is, equal economic relations.

One other thing is clear: These countries' contribution to the general struggle for peace and peoples' security, considerable even now, is perfectly capable of becoming even greater."

In the 15th century of Islam's existence may we see the triumph of those postulates that help those who profess Islam to live without wars, cooperating with each other for the sake of the triumph of social progress. The Soviet Union is on the side of those who are upholding their inalienable right to freedom.

PRAVDA ISSUES REJOINDER ON OMAN'S 'SOVIET THREAT' CLAIMS

LD241111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[V. Peresada rejoinder: "Cairo: By No Means Disinterested"]

[Text] A desperate cry went up on the banks of the Persian Gulf. It came from Oman's Sultan Qabus. What had happened? While conducting talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington Qabus stated that Oman is threatened by...the Soviet Union.

We should not of course assume that the sultan will jump out of the palace window shouting "the Russians are coming." This is not part of his plan. He is calculating something different. With cries about the "Soviet threat" the sultan is trying to conceal the buildup of Western military potential in the region. He is advocating the creation of a "regional bloc" with the participation of the imperialist powers, particularly the United States, and the construction of "defenses" designed for the strategic control of the Persian Gulf. Nor does Qabus forget the struggle against his own people. As Britain's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH writes, the question of deliveries to Oman of new weapons including aircraft and missiles was discussed at the talks with Lord Carrington.

Thus Qabus' cry is by no means disinterested.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO PROPOSED OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

Jordanian Comment

LD231030 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Amman, January 23, TASS--The Jordan TIMES writes editorially that sport and politics must be things apart, which is especially true of Olympic games. Such games, the newspaper says, offer an excellent opportunity for the sportsmen of the world to achieve high results in an honest and noble competition irrespective of their colour, views and race.

The newspaper says that all attempts at boycotting the Olympic games are deplored first of all by the sportsmen who have been waiting for these competitions for four years. Those who miss these games may have no other such opportunity in four-years' time. After all, the newspaper exclaims, are not the sportsmen the main force and heart of the Olympic games?

Lebanese Decision

LD241213 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 24, TASS--The Lebanese Olympic Committee resolved to take part in the Moscow Olympic games next summer notwithstanding the United States call for their boycott, said its President Gabriel Gemayel.

ARAB LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON AFGHANISTAN ISSUE, ANTI-SOVIET MOVES

PLO's Qaddumi

LD231448 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 22, TASS--The clamour raised by Washington, its allies and agents, as well as Beijing around the events in Afghanistan has the aim of diverting world public opinion from the military preparations by the United States for actions against Iran and from the continuing process of "normalisation" of Egyptian-Israeli relations, the Lebanese weekly MONDAY MORNING was told by member of the Executive Committee, head of the Political Department of the PLO Qaddumi. But the U.S. plans are not destined to be fulfilled. The Arabs are united in respect of the main issue--occupied Arab territories and resistance to the Camp David collusion.

Dwelling on the U.S. Middle East policy the Palestinian representative described it as "insincere and false", directed at creating in the region an aggressive military bloc consisting of Israel, Egypt and Oman.

Touching on plans to convene a session of the Islamic Conference in Islamabad on January 26 with the aim of discussing the invented "Afghan question", Qaddumi said that the PLO, just as other members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, want this session to be held at a later date, at a different venue and with an altered agenda.

He noted that the region's main problem at the present stage is the just settlement of the Middle East problem and ensuring the lawful national rights of Palestinians. It is these issues that should be discussed at the session first of all, stressed the head of the PLO's Political Department.

Arab League's Klibi

LD241033 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, January 23, TASS--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in an interview to Vienna newspaper DIE PRESSE published today--referring, among others to the situation in the Middle East--said: "For already over 30 years the Israelis are in our region and captured our lands. Russians so far have been our friends and they have never waged a war against us. At present, for Arab countries there exists only one danger. The danger is Israel. Afghanistan does not pose a problem to Arabs. We are fighting not against an illusory enemy but rather against a real danger--Israel.

As to the campaign begun by the United States and some other western countries to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow Chedli Klibi said: Politicians must deal with politics and sportsmen with sports. These two things must not be mixed up.

'Staunch Friend' in USSR

LD222306 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 22, TASS--The struggle against U.S. imperialism and against the continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands is the main direction of the activities of the forces of progress in the Middle East, Isam al-Qadi, general secretary of the Palestinian organisation As-Sa'iqah, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

In this connection we regard as a dangerous scheming of the USA and Israel any attempt at diverting the Arabs and other Muslims from attaining this goal. At present, too, Washington is trying to set the Arabs and Muslims as a whole against their ally--the Soviet Union, the Palestinian leader pointed out. However, all attempts by imperialist forces to evoke ill will among the peoples of our region with regard to the friendly Soviet Union are doomed to failure, he emphasised.

Behind the beautiful words about "protection" of Islam, there is the U.S. administration's endeavour to set up new military bases in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, Isam al-Qadi stressed.

Washington and its henchmen are weaving conspiracies against the Iranian people and are trying to intimidate it. In so doing they do not recall Islam and Muslims at all. Only several days ago, he went on to say, the USA placed 75 F-16 planes at the disposal of the Israeli aggressor. The planes are intended for killing Muslims in southern Lebanon. Profound silence is kept in the West on this score. Meanwhile the ostensible upholders of Islam fly into a rage over the events in Afghanistan, events which do not threaten either Islam or Muslims. We condemn and shall issue a rebuff to any campaigns directed against our Soviet friends. All upright Muslims are aware that this entire hullaballoo is false and artificial. They realize that were it not for the support on the part of their most staunch friend--the Soviet Union, imperialism and Zionism would have long imposed their dominance on the entire Near and the Middle East.

The psychological warfare unleashed by U.S. hawks, Isam al-Qadi said in conclusion, is spearheaded not only against the USSR but also against every Arab patriot, against every progressive-minded Arab and Muslim, against all who say "no to As-Sadat", "no to Camp David", "no to capitulatory versions of a Middle East settlement". The duty of all patriotic forces is to rally their ranks in the struggle against the new conspiracy, aimed at undermining the unity of Arab and Islamic countries and at bringing them under the dominance of U.S. imperialism and world Zionism.

Imperialism's 'Failure'

LD241028 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Amman, January 23, TASS--The anti-Soviet campaign that has been unleashed by imperialist circles in connection with the events in Afghanistan, has the aim to set the Islamic world against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This has been stated in an interview to the newspaper AR-RA'Y by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar an official representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He emphasized that the United States was trying to use the Afghan events to undermine the process of detente, to divert the attention of the Arab world from the Israeli aggression, from the traitorous Camp David agreements which envisage perpetuation of the occupation of Arab lands.

We know full well, stressed Abu Mayzar, that the USSR is a real friend of the Arabs and Moslems and, therefore, the actions of imperialism, which have the aim to cast a shadow of doubt against the Soviet Union are doomed to failure.

ETHIOPIAN, S. YEMENI DEFENSE MINISTERS SIGN PROTOCOL

LD181334 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 18, TASS--The relations between socialist Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are based on the devotion to the ideas of socialism, unity and struggle against international imperialism and reaction, said member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Minister of National Defence Tesfaye Gebre Kidan.

Speaking at a ceremony of signing a protocol for the agreement on cooperation between the two countries, he emphasized that friendship and cooperation in the political, economic and defence spheres between Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen strike a blow on reaction in the given area.

Speaking in reply, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Defence Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar has noted that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia will continue following the course of construction of socialism and are fully resolved to overcome through joint efforts all obstacles on this road. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, he said, is ever ready to side with the Ethiopian revolution in its struggle against imperialism and reaction.

PONOMAREV HOLDS TALKS WITH S. AFRICAN CP CHAIRMAN

LD221653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 18 January a meeting took place between Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and the delegation of the South African Communist Party headed by the national chairman of the party Yasuf Mohamed Dadoo.

Yasuf Dadoo informed the Soviet side on the struggle waged by the South African Communist Party against the racist regime for the vital interests of the working class and all the working people of South Africa. It was pointed out that the national liberation movement in the Republic of South Africa, headed by the African National Congress (ANC) is gathering momentum.

The chairman of the South African Communist Party gave a high evaluation to the policy of the CPSU aimed at putting an end to the arms race and consolidating peace in the world, noted the historic significance of the support being given by the Soviet Union to the peoples of Africa fighting for their freedom, national and social progress and expressed the full solidarity of the South African Communist Party with the measures taken by the Soviet Union to provide assistance to the people of Afghanistan.

The delegation of the South African Communist Party was informed about the work of Soviet communists to implement the decisions of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Support was expressed for the just struggle of the South African Communist Party and the ANC for the liberation of southern Africa from racist oppression.

Representatives of both parties exchanged views about the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and expressed solidarity with the national liberation movements of these peoples headed by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the South-West Africa People's Organization.

The participants of the meeting stated with satisfaction the unity of views of both parties on the basic issues of today.

The conversation took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

UK, S. AFRICA PLANNING 'ELIMINATION' OF PATRIOTIC FRONT IN RHODESIA

LD222200 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Maputo, January 22, TASS--The British colonial authorities in Rhodesia in collusion with the Smith-Muzorewa clique are planning large-scale operations to destroy Zimbabwe patriots on the eve of the coming elections.

In an interview to the South African newspaper STAR, Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), which is affiliated with the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, has said that the Rhodesian "security forces" and the "personal army" of the African quisling Muzorewa encircle the assembly points, in which, in accordance with the ceasefire agreement, the units of freedom fighters are concentrated.

According to the date available, Governor Lord Soames guides realization of the plan of elimination of the liberation forces. The ASSOCIATED PRESS stresses downright that Soames frequently uses "security forces" which are commanded by white officers. Troops of the racist Republic of South Africa, stationed on the territory of Rhodesia with Britain's consent, are also planned to be involved into the operations. In this connection, the Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL reports secret negotiations which are under way between Britain and the Republic of South Africa.

Simultaneously Soames and his partners seek, by all sorts of machinations, to bar from the elections a large part of the members of the front. With this aim, not without having been prompted by its masters, the grouping of collaborator Sithole registered itself at the elections as ZANU. The aim of the manoeuvre is to mislead the electors and to create a pretext for placing a ban on genuine ZANU. Soames has already used that pretext. As is reported by the AP news agency, his assistants declared that the Robert Mugabe party would probably be barred from the elections.

Dar es Salaam, January 22, TASS--The thoroughly coordinated manoeuvres of Britain and the Republic of South Africa should be opposed by the counter-offensive of the developing countries that would involve not only the sphere of diplomatic but also economic relations with London. This has been stated here by General Secretary of the Organization of African Unity Edem Kodjo.

Initially, he said, we welcomed the London agreement on Rhodesia, believing that it could lead to free and fair elections. But now we admit that we were mistaken. We shall never agree to these two countries' selecting leaders for the people of Zimbabwe.

London, January 22, TASS--In a letter to the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the Commonwealth General Secretary Shridat Rampal has emphasized that the peace settlement in Rhodesia is gravely imperilled. He pointed out that the presence of troops of the Republic of South Africa is nothing but undisguised violation of the London agreement and is the cause of indignation of Africa as a whole.

SWAPO HEAD ASSAILS S. AFRICAN RULE IN NAMIBIA

LD210926 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 21, TASS--Our South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) founded twenty years ago has devoted much of its energies and efforts, paid with the lives of thousands of finest sons of the Namibian people for gaining genuine independence and the right to self-determination, SWAPO President Sam Njoma said in an interview with PRAVDA's correspondent V. Volkov.

We took up arms and embarked on the road of liberation struggle not just because we wanted to, we were compelled to it by the South African punitive troops, which established in Namibia a most cruel regime of terror. I want to stress once again that the struggle being waged by SWAPO in the course of many years is just. Its aim is to put an end to the oppression of a people which is striving to gain at last the right to be master in its own home.

I wish to note also that South African occupiers, exercising their rule in Namibia, not only exploit and flout the civil rights of millions of our compatriots, but also use the country's territory for bandit raids against the neighbour states. They have created there a base for attacks against Angola, Zambia, Botswana and other independent states of the African Continent. Their aim is to destabilize the situation in those countries, make them give up development along the road of social progress and support for national liberation movements.

The Pretoria authorities continue impudently disregarding numerous decisions of the United Nations Organization demanding that the racialist troops be withdrawn. This is naturally done with the support of the Western countries, which have a stake in preserving South African rule in Namibia, or creating there a neo-colonialist regime under their aegis in order to continue plundering our country's natural resources. This is particularly clearly seen from the example of the activity of the so-called "contact group" consisting of representatives of the five Western powers--the USA, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada.

In spite of the manoeuvres of the imperialist states and their Pretoria accomplices we are confident that the people of Namibia will gain genuine freedom. An earnest of this is the will of our people actively supporting the liberation struggle waged by its vanguard and the sole legitimate representative--SWAPO. In this confrontation against a strong and treacherous enemy it is hard to overestimate the aid and assistance rendered to us by the frontline states, in particular Angola. We are expressing sincere gratitude for the fraternal solidarity to the countries of the socialist community, Sam Njoma said.

GABONESE MINISTER 'STRESSES SIGNIFICANCE' OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD241216 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Yaounde, January 24, TASS--"Moscow invites to the 1980 Olympiad" is the title of a photo display, which was opened in Libreville, the capital of the Gabon Republic. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Jean-Boniface Assele, the minister of national education, youth, sports and leisure, stressed the great international significance of the summer Olympic games in Moscow. The colourful display illustrates preparations in Moscow for this sporting highlight of the year, the development of physical culture and sport in the first socialist state of the world. A special section of the exhibition is devoted to sports in Gabon and the training of athletes of that African country for the Moscow Olympic games.

PANAMA 'READY TO CONSIDER' IRAN'S REQUEST FOR SHAH'S EXTRADITION

LD241134 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Panama, January 24, TASS--Panama is ready to consider the demand of the Iranian Government for the extradition of the former shah of Iran, if the Government of Panama receives the appropriate documents from the Iranian authorities within the next 60 days, says a reply cable from the President of the Republic of Panama Royo to the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran.

In conformity with the law of the Republic of Panama the necessary documents for the extradition of the former shah are a copy of the arrest orders, all necessary data to verify and determine his identity and also a copy of the legal laws applicable in the case.

The cable also says that at present the shah of Iran "remains under the care of the security authorities of Panama" and that this precautionary step was taken in view of his stay on Panamanian territory.

Paris, January 24, TASS--President Royo notified the Iranian authorities that the former shah will not be able to leave Panama pending a decision concerning Iran's demand for his extradition, Iran's foreign minister Qotbzadeh said at a press conference today, as quoted by the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY.

Demonstrations Against Shah

LD241132 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Panama City, January 24, TASS--Student demonstrations in protest against the stay of the former Iranian shah in Panama and the rising cost of living continue here. Fierce clases between students and National Guard units took place in the streets. Some of the schools here have been closed indefinitely.

GUYANESE OPPOSITION LEADER ASSAILS U.S. POLICIES

LD242032 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Georgetown, January 24, TASS--General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana Cheddi Jagan has resolutely denounced the imperialist policy aimed at undermining detente and escalating the arms race. In a bid to turn back the course of history, the United States has returned to the "big club" diplomacy, he said in a talk with the TASS correspondent Yuriy Ulyanovsky.

The United States announced a militaristic program of the buildup of armaments, plans of establishment of new military bases including in the Middle East and in the Indian Ocean basin, started forming the "quick reaction corps", designed to be airlifted to different parts of the world.

These dirty aims, said Cheddi Jagan, are served by the landing of American marines on the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo on the Cuban territory, the military manoeuvres of the United States in the Caribbean Sea. Dangerous for the destinies of peace is the NATO'S decision, imposed by Washington on deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. As was noted by Cheddi Jagan, a striking example of aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism and international reaction is their interference in Afghanistan.

It is an open secret, he stressed, that after the loss of American military bases in Iran, Afghanistan assumed a great significance in imperialist plans. These plans are aimed at destroying the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people and turning the territory of Afghanistan in to a Pentagon's springboard. Washington's aggressive policy, which is contrary, above all to the national interests of the United States itself, shall not stop the liberation movement in the world, the consolidation of all forces which come out for freedom, democracy, social progress, for peace and detente, said the general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana.

LATIN AMERICANS OPPOSE U.S. CALL FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD250023 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Mexico City, January 24, TASS--The leading sport organizations of Latin America denounce the Carter Administration's campaign which was launched to have Olympic games in Moscow boycotted.

The U.S. President's call for a boycott of the 1980 Olympics in the USSR is a political manoeuvre which shall not make the National Olympic Committee of Mexico alter its decision to send its sport team to Moscow, journalists have been told here by President of the Mexican National Olympic Committee Mario Vasquez. "I expect that the Moscow Olympics will be a complete success", he added.

Transfer of Olympic games from Moscow to some other place would be something deplorable for the whole sporting and non sporting world, said in Rio de Janeiro President of the National Sports Council of Brazil Geronimo Bastos. He denounced the authorities of the United States for the unseemly anti-Olympic campaign.

To boycott Olympic games is contrary to the principles and norms of the most important international sport events, said general secretary of the National Olympic Committee of Peru Raul Gamboa. The aim of the Olympic movement is to bring people together, to develop contacts between peoples, he said in an interview to the Lima radio station America. Any attempt to impede the games for political reasons goes against the Olympic spirit.

President of the Central American and Caribbean sports organization German Rieckehoff Sampayo has strongly criticized Washington's attempted use of sports as an instrument to reach determined political aims.

Ecuadorean Criticism

LD241210 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Quito, January 24, TASS--Many leaders of Ecuador's political parties resolutely declare against the attempts of the USA to prevent the holding of the Olympic games of 1980 in Moscow.

The striving of U.S. President Carter to frustrate the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow seems unwise to me, said representative of the Conservative Party Francisco Salazar Alvarado.

Carter's insinuations as regards the Olympic games are no credit either to him or the American society, one of the leaders of the Left Democratic Party Washington Ceballos pointed out in his interview with the newspaper EL COMMERCIO.

GORKIY: SAKHAROV CONDEMNS SOVIET AFGHANISTAN INTERVENTION

NC241334 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 24 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 24 (AFP)--Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrey Sakharov launched an appeal today against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan just two days after he was banished from the capital and stripped of his titles.

In his first public statement since he was arrested and placed in internal exile in the town of Gorkiy on Tuesday, the physicist and several other dissidents urged "athletes and sports lovers" to intervene by calling "for application of the (United Nations Security Council) resolution requesting immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Falin: No Sakharov Prosecution

LD242058 Hamburg DPA in German 2018 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Hamburg--According to the Hamburg magazine STERN the Soviet Union will forego taking legal proceedings against the exiled civil rights campaigner and Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrey Sakharov. He will also be able to continue his work as a scientist. The former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Valentin Falin, who is today a close adviser to Brezhnev, said this today to STERN. The first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department said:

"Every state looks after its good reputation and values its security. You know, to be sure, the field in which academy [word indistinct] Sakharov worked--and so many in the West are particularly interested in this material. Recently Sakharov's Western contacts made extensive enquiries in this area which has nothing to do with ideology. But this is only one aspect. Sakharov also defamed the Soviet state, a crime for which there is prosecution and punishment in all states. Sakharov will not be prosecuted because of humane considerations and in view of his services in the past. Sakharov will be able to continue his professional work."

An edited version of Falin's remarks were submitted to DPA by STERN.

PARIS LE MONDE REPORTS MOVES AGAINST DISSIDENT CHRISTIANS

LD250917 Paris LE MONDE in French 20-21 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Alain Woodrow report: "Christians Suffer Repression for Denouncing Their Church's Compromises"]

[Text] At 0800 on 15 January Father Dudko was taken to the Lefortovo prison for particularly dangerous criminals, where Gleb Yakunin, Tatyana Velikanova and, doubtless, Lev Regelson are already incarcerated. For 2 days Duko's appartment was ransacked from 0800 till 2000 hours; all his books on religion and prayer have been confiscated as well as his sermons and manuscripts. His typewriter and all the money in the house have been taken away. "We do not have a penny," his wife declared, adding that the authorities have threatened to interrupt their only son's studies and conscript him into the army.

In intimidation, seven young people--Father Dudko's "spiritual sons"--have been questioned and their apartments ransacked. [paragraph continued]

Mrs Dudko has just broadcast this appeal to the West: "Help us: Our plight is hard. I ask all Christians to pray for us."

A Passive Church

According to Mrs Khodorovich, the intensification of religious repression is in keeping with a precise political context. Just before his arrest Father Dudko sent a letter to the Washington Orthodox priest Father Potapov reporting changes in the Moscow patriarchate's eccesiastical hierarchy, especially the appointment by Metropolitan Alexis, bishop of Tallinn and Estonia and patriarchal chancellor, of new officials known to be loyal to the regime.

"They want to extinguish our last strength here," Duko wrote. "And the church itself is clamping down on us!" In fact, the reassertion of control over the church took place with Patriarch Pimen's complicity, and the arrest of the main Christian dissidents was intended to disarm criticism in advance. But Father Dudko had already sent his letter, which ends thus: "The church's silence and compromise can no longer be seen as a legitimate tactic but as treason!"

This wave of arrests is not only linked to the staging of the Olympics in Moscow, concluded Mrs Khodorovich, who knows of the Afghan intervention. In this new bellicose atmosphere, they have not only tried to silence critics of Soviet policy but also want to insure the church's complete docility, the church having always been used in wartime to stir the people's patriotism.

"We must act quickly to save Father Dudko and the other detainees," Mrs Khodorovich believes. "Their arrest is recent enough for the government to climb down. But we must mobilize Western opinion." In this connection we report that a Father Dudko Support Committee has been set up, led by Cardinals Etchegaray and Marty, president of the French Episcopal Conference and archbishop of Paris respectively, president of the Orthodox Interdenominational Committee Metropolitan Meletios and president of the French Protestant Federation Pastor Jacques Maury, and that a prayer and information vigil will be held at St Merri's Church on Wednesday 30 January at 2030 hours.

EXILED CRIMEAN TATAR HISTORIAN REBUTS CLAIM ON RELIGION

LD241053 Paris LE MATIN in French 17 Jan 80 p 13 LD

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Not Afraid of 'Islamic Upsurge'"]

[Text] The idea that the "Islamic Upsurge" will soon spread to the Soviet Union is the result of "lucubrations" and has been dreamed up by "Western exports." This opinion was expressed yesterday by the Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The magazine, quoted by TASS, denounces in particular the "unjust and regrettably tenacious picture" painted by the U.S. and West European media of "Soviet communists as the sworn enemies of religion." According to the magazine, "the Soviets resolutely supported the revolution in Iran since it was a people's revolution with clear and noble aims...."

Aishe Seitmuratova, spokeswoman for an Islamic minority in the Soviet Union--the Crimean Tatars (some 500,000 dispersed people)--and 42-year-old historian of her people who is living in exile in the United States, held a press conference [in Paris] yesterday which refuted those statements.

From the mass deportations to Uzbekistan in 1944--230,000 people, she estimates, of whom 46 percent are dead--to the recent wave of repression, the Tatars have constantly seen "their language, religion and culture" suppressed. [paragraph continues]

Only last year, the historican pointed out, 50 families were deported from the Crimea. "Every time they attack us they hit the Dzemilev family first," she explained before recalling that the most famous member of that family, Mustafa--the "national hero" who has been sentenced five times--is now in "internal exile" for 4 more years in the Autonomous Republic of Yakutia.

Aishe Seitmuratova explained that the Muslim population in the Soviet Union is growing and that religious feeling is very strong, particularly among her people, "even if it is not always apparent and even if the women wear miniskirts."

Finally, questioned on the high proportion of Muslims making up the Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan she commented:

"The Soviet Union is trying to divide Muslims."

GRISHKYAVICHUS REPORTS TO LITHUANIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD241135 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Dec 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed "abridged" account of report delivered by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at 12 December Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum in Vilnyus: "For the Further Improvement of Production Efficiency and Work Quality"]

[Text] Comrades! On 27 November a CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held which discussed and basically approved the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1980. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech gave a profound, all-round analysis of our country's economy, the results of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and the plans for its concluding year. It set tasks, both immediate and long-term, revealed shortcomings and bottlenecks, and showed ways of overcoming them and means for resolving the tasks facing the party and people. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech is a very important policy document of our party, a guideline to action for every party organization, all communists and all Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and deemed it essential to make them the basis of the activity of all party, state and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling the 1980 plan and implementing the 25th CPSU Congress instructions on questions of party economic policy.

The time which has elapsed since the start of the 5-year plan has been marked by the Soviet people's persistent, creative labor. Under the leadership of their Leninist party Soviet people are working persistently on fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. They are confident of their strength and deeply convinced that in both its domestic and its foreign policy the CPSU is marching along the correct Leninist course--the course of further increasing the motherland's economic and spiritual wealth and strengthening its defense capability, the course of improving the Soviet people's well-being, and the course of peace and cooperation among peoples on earth.

Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people have achieved great successes in economic and cultural building in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. Compared with the same period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan the country will achieve an increase in national income of over R323 billion and industry will produce output worth R600 billion more. [paragraph continues]

Gross agricultural output will increase by over R40 billion. The average annual grain harvest was successfully raised to 209 million tons over the 4 years, which is almost 27 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

The successes in developing industry, agriculture, science and technology insured the consistent implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress course in the sphere of improving the people's material well-being and cultural living standards. The population's real per capita incomes will increase 13.3 percent in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. The average monthly wage of workers and employees over the same years will increase 12.4 percent, while kolkhoz members' pay will increase 22.7 percent, which accords with the 5-year plan targets for the period. More funds than planned have been channeled into housing and sociocultural construction.

In 4 years of creative, strenuous labor we have also succeeded in doing a lot in our republic to implement the 25th CPSU Congress and 17th Lithuanian CP Congress decisions. Our republic, like the entire country, has advanced considerably in the development of the national economy and the further boosting of the working people's material and cultural living standards. Production and scientific-technical potential has been intensified and the appearance of the republic's cities and villages has improved markedly.

During the 5-year plan over R6 billion in capital investments has been channeled into the national economy. Fixed capital--the main thing determining economic potential--increased by approximately one-third. In the first 4 years the national economy will receive R4 billions' worth more national income than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan and over R8 billions' worth more industrial output. Gross agricultural output will increase by R930 million. The technical standard and quality of output have increased considerably. This is particularly marked in industry, where the volume of production output with the state seal of quality has more than trebled.

Agricultural workers labored in difficult conditions. They insured fulfillment of the targets set by the 5-year plan for purchases of the main agricultural products. True, we did not succeed in doing everything here. Additional targets for purchases of livestock, poultry and sugar beet remained underfulfilled.

The successes in developing the national economy were accompanied by the consistent solution of the 5-year plan's social program and improvement of the working people's living standard. The population's real per capita incomes in the republic will show an increase of 15 percent over the 4 years.

Great attention is paid to the improvement of the working people's housing conditions. Taking into account the expected fulfillment of this year's plan, since the start of the 5-year plan almost 8 million square meters of apartment space will have been constructed in all, which is in excess of the entire available housing stock in the possession of the cities of Vilnyus and Shauklyay taken together at the beginning of this year. Many schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals and cultural projects have been constructed.

The sale of consumer goods to the population is steadily growing. Plans for retail trade turnover and the sale of consumer services are being fulfilled somewhat ahead of the 5-year plan targets.

Consequently, since the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan a large amount of work has been performed in the republic in implementing our party's economic and social policy.

In these pre-new year days the republic's leading production workers are reporting ahead of schedule fulfillment of the 1979 plans and socialist pledges. Many industries this year worked up to or beyond the standard of the annual plan targets. We have every reason to expect that the annual industrial production plan as a whole will be fulfilled.

At the same time we cannot fail to note the negative trends which have occurred in industry's work. Unfortunately, far from everyone was ready to operate efficiently under the complex conditions at the beginning of this year. Cold spells, interruptions in energy supplies and breakdowns in the operation of transport led to losses which could have been avoided. As a result, the growth rates which we had succeeded in increasing somewhat by the end of the year at the cost of great efforts were slowed down. Enterprises in the chemical industry, machine building and metal working and local industry worked below their potential this year. As a result, industrial production growth in the first 4 years was 21.7 percent instead of the 23 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan.

The reasons for continuing bottlenecks and shortcomings in the economy, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, rightly stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, lies above all in the fact that in the sphere of further improving production efficiency and work quality in the fourth year of the 5-year plan we did not succeed in advancing as outlined by the plan. Our planning organs and some ministries and departments, associations and enterprises were unable to turn their work in the appropriate direction, toward improved quality. Higher labor productivity, and the attainment of the best end results, that is, toward what determines high production efficiency.

The most important task of the coming year is all-round intensification of the struggle to intensify economic development and raise social production efficiency on that basis, and to improve the quality of all work. This struggle must be waged on a broad front, covering all sectors of the economy, in all links of production and management. Special attention must be paid to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction of new equipment and technology and advanced experienced into production, and the harnessing of existing potential for increasing the production and improving the technical standard and quality of output with minimum expenditure.

On the national economic plane for the concluding year of the 5-year plan it is planned to accelerate social production growth, and higher indicators for work efficiency in the national economy sectors are planned than those attained in past years of the 5-year plan. Here comparatively high economic growth indicators are planned without increasing capital investments by comparison with the anticipated volume of investments this year.

Next year the republic's industry must take a considerable step forward. The planned absolute growth in production output is one of the highest over all past years of the 5-year plan. Consequently the concluding year of the 5-year plan in industry will be most strenuous. This also applies to agriculture. Under these conditions the paramount task is to perform purposeful work everywhere aimed at insuring that existing capacities are loaded to the maximum and that the fullest use is made of all resources and opportunities to build up industrial and agricultural production output volumes.

For all that they are strenuous, the targets for the concluding year of the 5-year plan do not make up for the adverse consequences of previous years, particularly the very difficult year of 1979.

The industrial production volume growth rate in 1980 will be a little over 5 percent. But that is insufficient to scale the 5-year plan peak. To approach, even if not actually to scale that peak, will require a high sense of responsibility on the part of leaders, great exertion in every sector of economic building, and skillful, rational use of materials, financial resources and manpower. A number of industries are insuring fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets in the planned production volumes, but far from all are sectors like the construction materials and machine-tool building industries, although they have real potential for reaching the production level outlined by the 5-year plan, can achieve this only on condition that they perform well coordinated, rhythmic work from the very beginning of the new year and mobilize all efforts and resources to the utmost. On the other hand, many enterprises, including the electrical equipment industry, are capable of scaling greater heights than those planned for next year.

It is absolutely essential that ministries and departments, production associations and enterprises, and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, taking into account the results of work this year, examine comprehensively opportunities for overfulfilling the 1980 targets and insure the adoption of stepped up socialist pledges and counterplans. Detailed plans must be elaborated and implemented everywhere for organizational and technical measures, so that every labor collective works persistently from the very beginning of the year and not only fulfills the set targets but also insures their maximum overfulfillment. These plans must be carefully examined at the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan and discussed at ministry collectives, party gorkoms and raykoms and adopted for unconditional fulfillment.

As in past years, it is expedient to establish additional targets for stepping up production growth rates, output volume and labor productivity for ministries and departments and also for the majority of associations and enterprises under union jurisdiction. Here the fulfillment of targets must be insured without recruiting additional workers.

Tightening control and raising responsibility for observing planning discipline must be first among measures to be implemented immediately. We must exclude in practice cases of shifting the brunt of quarterly targets to the last month and of annual targets to the concluding quarter. This can be achieved only by rhythmic, strenuous work on the part of enterprises and associations throughout the year. Yet cases of unrhythmical work have still not been eliminated.

Matters are in a particularly bad way with respect to the observance of contract discipline. Many enterprises have allowed a considerable lag to develop in fulfilling plans for the delivery of output under contracts and orders. This is a flagrant violation of state and planning discipline. Economic leaders must take all necessary steps to insure the rhythmical work of enterprises, unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and strict observance of contract discipline. The role of the republic's Gosplan must also be stepped up here.

The state of affairs with regard to the use of manpower is causing grave concern. The tight manpower balance is being felt increasingly obviously. Therefore the paramount task of party and economic organizations is to achieve efficient work at every workplace and to make maximum use of working time and production capacities.

Meanwhile the situation with regard to labor productivity growth and manpower use is not good. The 5-year plan labor productivity for the first 4 years are not being attained. The main reason is that enterprises have not done their utmost to make maximum use of internal production reserves and attain high work efficiency indicators. [paragraph continues]

Nonfulfillment of labor productivity growth targets is frequently compensated for by recruiting additional workers. As a result in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan industrial enterprises recruited 7,000 more people than planned. The situation has not improved this year. The ministries of construction (the minister is Comrade B. Sheshplaukis), and the furniture and wood working industry (the minister is Comrade P. Kuris) and a number of associations and enterprises of other departments considerably exceeded their personnel limits.

The Ministry of Procurements, the Neris, Elfa and the construction and finishing machinery associations, and a number of other enterprises have not only failed to dismiss above-limit industrial production personnel but have even increased their numbers. The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and the ministries and departments must increase exactingness in this sphere.

It is essential to take energetic steps to reduce sharply the proportion of manual labor, mainly in auxiliary operations. The majority of auxiliary workers are employed in the repair of equipment and loading and unloading work. Therefore all economic leaders, planning and design organizations and experimental production facilities and services must pay special attention to the mechanization of precisely these operations.

Attention must be stepped up to the task of insuring fuller utilization of production capacities and working time, labor discipline must be reinforced, production organization must constantly be improved, and more resolute struggle must be waged against absenteeism, wastage of working time and cadre turnover.

The fixing and scientific-technical substantiation of work norms must be raised to a higher level. The situation in this respect is particularly unsatisfactory at the industrial enterprises of the ministries of construction and of the furniture and wood-working industry.

Stepping up the struggle against these negative phenomena is a matter for the ministries and departments, enterprise and association leaders, party organizations and party gorkoms and raykoms.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, as is well known, stressed the importance of energy problems.

For us special significance attaches to the task of saving fuel and energy resources. It must be said that a great deal is being done in this field. Every year the targets are fulfilled for saving fuel and electricity here. The task lies above all in the further introduction of new equipment and advanced technology and in the improvement of organizational work. There is still a lot of disorder, with many cases of thriftlessness and mismanagement, particularly in the use of electricity.

For us special significance attaches to the task of saving fuel and energy resources. It must be said that a great deal is being done in this field. Every year the targets are fulfilled for saving fuel and electricity and heat. However, we still have large additional opportunities here. They lie above all in the further introduction of new equipment and advanced technology and in the improvement of organizational work. There is still a lot of disorder with many cases of thriftlessness and mismanagement, particularly in the use of electricity.

While large cities, and Vilnyus in particular, are displaying more concern for saving electricity, you cannot say the same of many other population centers. [paragraph continues]

There are instances of a thriftless attitude to electricity in the countryside. This is extravagance against which we must wage an implacable struggle, which must be headed by the party and Soviet organs.

The material and technical supply organs must improve work on ensuring planned fuel deliveries. Nor can we discount local fuel resources, particular lumber procurement. The rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms must step up work in this sphere.

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cited the work of transport as a priority problem. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have recently adopted a number of important documents aimed at improving transport organizations' work and helping them. However, transport facilities continue to be used irrationally. At railroad stations and industrial enterprise sidings large numbers of rail cars and trucks stand idle because loading and unloading take longer than the set norms. Of course, a considerable share of the blame here rests with transport leaders. But there is a need today to stress particularly the responsibility borne by consumers for the utilization of transport facilities. It must be said frankly that leaders who receive or dispatch shipments are in many cases to blame for above-norm stoppages of cars, trucks and river barges.

Car stoppages at enterprise sidings did not decrease during the first 11 months of this year. Losses due to the holdup of cars at enterprises of the ministries of construction and procurements, the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Gossnab, the state trust for the procurement and processing of secondary ferrous metals and some others were especially great.

The situation is no better with regard to the utilization of general-purpose motor transport. Above-norm stoppages of this transport are particularaly great at enterprises of the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Procurements and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. Stringent control must be established here by party and soviet organs and people's control organs, and culprits must be stricly brought to book by the administration and party.

The work of all transport organizations must be the focus of constant attention of party, soviet and economic organs. Possibilities must be examined for increasing the operating hours of industrial enterprises and construction organizations, so as to receive freight in second shifts and for consolidating the material base of loading work sections.

Nor can it be deemed normal that, in increasing the production capacities of enterprises and organizations, no attention is paid to the comprehensive development of transport shops; which complicates the work of the enterprises and transport organizations themselves. The underrating of this factor at the Azot and Neris associations and the Alitus refrigerator plant and several others has proved a bottleneck in rolling-stock turnover.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid great attention to the major problem, capital construction, indicating a number of serious shortcomings reducing the effectiveness of work in this sphere of the national economy. The criticism leveled by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev applies fully to our republic too.

The ministries of construction and rural construction are flagrantly violating the normative and plan deadlines for commissioning projects and are failing to insure fulfillment of the planned volumes of construction and installation work. [paragraph continues]

Agricultural and municipal projects, construction materials industry and meat and dairy industry projects and important projects like the Vilnyus fish delicacies combine, the modernization of the Kedaynskiy chemical plant and others are being constructed well behind schedule. The deterioration of matters in housing construction is causing special alarm.

A considerable lag in constructing apartment blocks in the countryside and resettling inhabitants from homesteads into settlements has been allowed in Vilkavishskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Radvilishkskiy and Shyaulyayskiy rayons.

One of the most important reasons for the delay in construction is the dissipation of capital investments among numerous projects. Despite frequent criticism the practice of dissipating funds and resources among many projects is continuing.

It must be said that even in elaborating the 1980 draft plan for capital investments a number of ministries and departments, while failing to supply funds for existing carry-over construction sites, have again tried to push a considerable number of new projects into the capital investments plans.

I think that the criticism which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev leveled at the country's Gosplan for its feeble opposition to the onslaught of departmentalism and localistic tendencies should be taken as referring to themselves too by the leaders of our republic's Gosplan and they should draw the most serious practical conclusions from this just criticism. More firmness must be displayed in upholding statewide interests.

The task now is to insure that the number of newly launched construction sites is reduced in the 1980 plan and that as much as possible is done for the speediest completion of projects nearing completion and the commissioning of new capacities.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers have recently adopted a number of resolutions on strengthening the construction organizations. However, verification shows that they are still not being fulfilled with due persistence everywhere, above all in improving labor organization, consolidating production discipline and retaining workers in construction and improving their working and daily living conditions. The ministries and departments, party gorkoms and raykoms and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms must take the most energetic steps for the unconditional fulfillment of these resolutions.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed particularly the fundamental significance of the successful solution of problems of food supplies for the population. In this connection Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that "insuring the uninterrupted supply and producing a sufficient quantity of high-quality foodstuffs in a wide range is one of the most important tasks stemming from the party's course toward raising the working people's well-being."

In resolving this task the party places special emphasis on boosting agriculture. In the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan capital investments in the republic's agriculture will amount to almost R2.8 million. By the end of 1979 fixed the sector's production capital will reach almost R5.3 billion. Some 2.3 million hectares of inundated land have already been drained. In 1976-1979 our countryside received 8.5 million tons of mineral fertilizers and a large quantity of modern agricultural equipment. Over the same period the power available for agricultural labor increased 40 percent.

Thanks to the improved standard of technical equipment and efficiency and flexibility in the work of the party, soviet and agricultural organs and the selfless labor of machine operators, farm leaders and specialists and all farmers the difficulties due to unfavorable weather in the past 2 years were overcome with the least losses, and positive results were mainly achieved. This year the entire harvest raised was successfully brought in, and plans for the sale of grain, potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit to the state were fulfilled. The flax crop is also sufficient to fulfill flax procurement plans.

The crop farmers of Kaunasskiy, Kedaynskiy and Radvilishkskiy rayons, where 25.7-28.9 quintals of grain per hectare were harvested, worked well this year. These rayons and Rayshyadorskiy, Kretingskiy, Panevezhskiy, Varenskiy, Yurbarkskiy and Plungeskiy rayons overfulfilled the gross grain harvest plans for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. The Kapsukas, Sheshupe and Order of Lenin Chernyakhovskiy kolkhozes in Kapsukskiy rayon, the Order of Lenin Baryunay Kolkhoz in Ionishkskiy Rayon, the A. Snechkus Kolkhoz in Kedaynskiy Rayon, the Order of the October Revolution Lenin Kolkhoz in Shakyayskiy Rayon, the Sotsialstinis Kyalyas Kolkhoz in Plungeskiy Rayon, the Baysogala Experimental Farm at the Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry, and the Michurin Horticultural Sovkhoz in Yurbarkskiy Rayon, where a good harvest of all agricultural crops was raised this year, the grain crop yield being 40-45 quintals per hectare, constantly achieve good grain harvests. These and many other farms are successfully fulfilling all plans for crop and livestock production and sale to the state.

The overwhelming majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all rayons worked conscientiously, with great exertion. They were able to pit their organization, cohesion and skillful maneuvering of equipment and manpower against the whims of nature.

Allow me on behalf of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to express wholehearted thanks to all agricultural workers and to the workers and employees of industrial enterprises and other organizations in the cities, students, schoolchildren and Soviet Army servicemen and all those who, not stinting efforts or energy, struggled selflessly for every ton of the 1979 harvest.

At the same time, despite great efforts, in a number of indicators in the crop and livestock spheres we failed to scale the projected heights and to fulfill plan targets and socialist pledges. This year only 20 quintals of grain were harvested per hectare. The gross grain harvest was therefore less than planned. Nor did we succeed in procuring the necessary quantity of other types of feed. This was the main reason for a certain reduction in livestock productivity and a reduction in output of livestock produce.

It is expected that this year somewhat less livestock, poultry and milk will be sold to the state than envisaged by the year's plan target.

Proceeding from these results a very strenuous program for the development of agriculture for next year is being formed. Thus, the growth of gross output compared with the expected fulfillment for the current year must be 6.1 percent, including 10.5 percent in public sector farms.

The main task in the sphere of arable farming is to insure fulfillment of the 5-year plan for the gross grain harvest. To attain this goal in the forthcoming year it is essential to obtain from every hectare of the planned sown area at least 27.5 quintals of grain. A good foundation for this has been laid on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. All winter crops were sown to a high agrotechnical standard and began the wintering period in good condition, the land has been plowed for winter fallow over the entire area designated for spring crops, and seed has been completely laid in. Now it is important to insure the safekeeping of all sown areas everywhere and to prepare equipment and carry out the spring sowing well.

The most crucial tasks face us in the fodder production sphere. In 1980 we must do everything to achieve a breakthrough everywhere in raising and procuring all types of fodder. The main task here is to increase considerably the yield of all fodder crops.

At the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev correctly pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, special attention must be paid to the solution of the problem of the fodder protein balance. Here we must place the main emphasis on expanding sowings of pulse crops, alfafa and pulse mixtures for grain and green matter and insure that good harvests of these crops are obtained.

Very crucial and difficult tasks must be resolved in the livestock sphere. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum that "...to increase meat production in the country is the paramount duty of leaders of the agricultural sector, local party and soviet organs, specialists and all livestock raising workers." That is why special attention must be paid everywhere to increasing meat resources.

Although the fodder situation as a whole is very difficult, the fodder base structure for the present wintering period is somewhat more favorable for the production of beef. It is important now to insure intensive fattening of cattle on all farms and not only to preserve all young cattle but also to bring them up to the greatest possible weight and best state of nuturition. Yet large losses of livestock are occurring in Akmyanskiy, Shirvintskiy, Iganlinskiy, Mazheikskiy, and Moletskiy rayons. On some farms large numbers of animals are slaughtered at a low weight and sold without justification by kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and even by outsiders. This thriftlessness must be terminated.

Now we can relax our attention to the further development of pig farming. Incorrect action is being taken by farm and rayon leaders who hasten to reduce the pig population. As of 1 December there were 9-12 percent fewer pigs in Kayshyadorskiy, Varenskiy, Ignalinskiy and Akhyanskiy rayons than last year.

The task is to insure that on 1 January 1980 we have no fewer pigs than at the beginning of last year. Every step must be taken to insure that the entire breeding sow population is preserved and reproduction organized in such a way that next spring the set target for piglets production and fattening using new harvest fodder is overfulfilled.

A no less important and complex task is to insure fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole for the production and sale to the state of milk, in which sphere where a particularly strained situation has been created recently. As of 1 December only Varenskiy, Utenskiy, Vilnyusskiy, Kayshyadorskiy and Lazdiyskiy rayons had reached last year's level for gross milk yield. Only Varenskiy Rayon had achieved any increase in cow productivity. The remaining rayons allowed a considerable reduction in productivity and gross milk yield. There are particularly unfavorable situations in this respect in Yurbarskiy, Shakyayskiy, Raseinskiy, Radvilishskiy, and Klypedskiy rayons.

All this attests that the party organizations, leaders and specialists of many farms and some party raykoms, rayispolkoms and rayon agricultural administration specialists have come to terms with shortcomings as a result of which existing fodder stocks are used insufficiently rationally, without the appropriate preparation for feeding. Despite persistent recommendations and demands, to this day the farms of a number of rayons lack fodder ships and fodder procurement areas, and coarse feed is not ground down, steamed or enriched. This applies primarily to Mazheyskiy, Pakruiyskiy, Vilkavishkskiy and Raseynskiy rayons. [paragraph continues]

And it is not surprising that over the past week in these rayons the average daily milk yield per cow has shown the greatest decrease by comparison with last year.

We cannot tolerate this situation. Everything must be done to rectify the prevailing situation in the immediate future, to achieve a breakthrough in raising cow productivity and to reach at least the 1978 level next year.

A new upsurge of socialist competition and labor and political activeness among rural workers is engendered by the recently published CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On the Development of All-Union Socialist Competition Among Livestock Raising Workers for Increasing the Production and Procurements of Livestock Products in the 1979-1980 Winter Period." We must radically activate organizational work in this direction, involve all livestock raisers in mass competition for the successful wintering of livestock, and support and develop by every means the creative initiative of farmstead and complex workers in raising the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry, increasing the output of livestock products, making effective use of fodder and insuring a high standard of production and full maintenance of the livestock population. This is the combat task of rural party, trade union and Komosomol organizations.

State interests require that attention be stepped up with regard to the population's private subsidiary plots. Aid to rural inhabitants must be radically increased in supplying them with livestock, particularly piglets and chicks, and in providing fodder. Rayon party and soviet organs must find effective forms of controlling this matter, particularly in providing fodder.

This year special significance attaches to agriculture's constant provision with litter peat. However, in the first 11 months only 79 percent of the annual peat stock has been delivered to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Peat Industry Administration, the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and the Vilnyus and Shyaulyya railroad departments must insure uninterrupted delivery of peat to the republic's farms in accordance with the reserves earmarked for them.

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid great attention to the quality and safekeeping of agricultural produce. During the 10th 5-Year Plan an improvement is taking place in the quality of some agricultural products and raw material.purchased. This year 88 percent of the milk sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes was top quality, while 95 percent of the young cattle sold were in the top state of nutrition.

At the same time many farms recently have relaxed their attention to the quality of output sold to the state. The sugar content of beet has decreased and the quality of flax stock and straw has fallen. The amount of milk sold in condensed form is still insufficient and its fat content has decreased.

Considerable losses of agricultural output occur at the initial processing and storage stage. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes a considerable proportion of potatoes and root crops are still kept in pits and on premises unadapted for the purpose.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum set the task of expanding the construction of depots and storehouses for storing on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes part of the output purchased by the state. In this respect something is being done on the fruitgrowing sovkhozes, where there are already fruit stores with a total capacity of over 11,000 tons and five fruit-processing shops have been constructed. But on vegetable growing farms these questions are essentially not being resolved.

We must find potential for building storage and processing capacities on vegetable-raising farms and primarily suburban farms. To this end it is deemed expedient to coordinate the funds of the procurement organizations and the farms themselves.

Considerable losses of agricultural products and raw materials occur because of delayed primary processing and poor storage in procurement organizations.

In brief, the Gosplan and the relevant ministries and department, party, soviet and economic organs must pay the closest attention to the expansion and improvement of the material and technical base of the primary processing and storage of agricultural products and raw materials

One of the most important tasks remains to increase consumer goods production, expand their range and improve their quality, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized this task yet again at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

Although in recent years the situation has improved markedly in this matter in the republic, as it has throughout the country, the demands made on the quantity, quality and range of consumer goods still surpass what our industry can offer.

The CPSU Central Committee assesses positively certain avenues of our work and initiative in this direction. In particular the initiative of the republic's party organization to build up the necessary capacities for the production of these goods by using Gosbank loans and other sources of finance, to create branches of enterprises in small cities and rural areas, to make extensive use of outworker forms of consumer goods production and so forth merited positive assessment.

At the same time a number of substantial shortcomings are occurring at this very important matter. We have allowed production to lag behind the 5-year plan targets in of cotton textiles, hosiery and knitwear, footwear and a number of cultural and consumer service goods and domestic appliances. Insufficient use is made of the potential of heavy and local industry enterprises. Many complaints are still leveled against the quality of consumer goods.

The tasks of further economic and social development and the great and complex problems facing us at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan require a considerable intensification of all party organizational and mass political work, an improved standard of party leadership of economic and cultural building and a better work style and methods.

In the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the speech delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the gorkoms and party raykoms and primary party organizations must analyze the results of economic activity at plenums or party aktiv meetings and in primary party organizations and take specific steps insuring the unconditional implementation of the plans for the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

As is well known, the course toward improving work efficiency and quality remains the main line of our activity not only for the impending year but also for the longer term. It is into precisely this channel that all party committees and party organizations must direct their work.

With a view to stepping up party influence on all sectors of production it is essential to continue to improve the structure of primary party organizations and the placement of communists, and constantly to enhance their vanguard role so that they set an example in everything and act as vigorous implementers of the CPSU's policy.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev paid great attention to the further consolidation of discipline at all levels, in all work sectors. With a vastly increased scale of economic activity in which the network of reciprocal economic ties is becoming increasingly complex, dense and ramified, discipline and order are especially necessary. And this is attained above all by painstaking daily organizational work, precise verification of execution, and a flexible, considered cadre policy. The task has been set of stepping up and tightening the monitoring of fulfillment of plan targets and decisions taken. The gorkoms and party raykoms and primary party organizations, ministries and departments, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs must draw practical conclusions from this. The standing commissions of local soviets and the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet must regularly engage in monitoring fulfillment. It is essential to hear more frequently, at party meetings, party committee bureau sessions and ministry collegiums the comrades responsible for particular avenues of work and for the fulfillment of state targets and decisions adopted.

At the previous Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum we thoroughly discussed questions of leading cadres selection, placement and education in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress requirements. It is now very important to strive for the plenum's conclusions and decisions to be implemented everywhere in specific deeds. And we must achieve above all the enhancement of cadres' responsibility and discipline and leading workers' initiative and efficiency and their political and professional growth and unswervingly staff all sectors of work with vigorous, creatively minded, enterprising comrades.

At the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech defined precisely the nature and orientation of the organizational, mass political and ideological work of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations.

It includes, first, the all-round development of socialist competition and its orientation toward qualitative indicators. Our republic has accumulated good experience of organizing this work. This is helped by strengthening ties, competition and cooperation with the working people of Soviet Belorussia. We must now embark in practice on the elaboration of socialist pledges and counterplans for the new economic year. From the very first days of the year we must launch a vigorous struggle for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Lithuania, for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets, socialist pledges and counterplans by every production cell and every worker.

There must be a considerable improvement in the study and--the main point--the dissemination of leading experience and the best forms and methods of work helping to increase labor productivity and improve labor's qualitative indicators. This is a big reserve for our further growth.

It is very important to introduce a regime of thrift everywhere and to make rational use of physical and financial resources. Everyone must engage in these questions--from the leaders of republican organs to chiefs of production subsections, the broad working masses and engineering and technical personnel.

The people's control organs must increase their contribution to the consistent implementation of a regime of thrift and carefulness. Their potential for working better is far from exhausted. The republic's People's Control Committee, its local organs and the large army of people's control workers must efficiently reorganize their work in accordance with the law on people's control adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The party organs must place better reliance on the people's control organs, give every help and support to their useful iniatives and insure daily leadership of their activity.

It is very important to step up the struggle against indiscipline, bad organization and slackness. In this struggle a large part belongs to the labor collectives. I should like to recommend that the republic trade union council and sectorial trade union committee ponder practical steps to galvanize the labor collectives' struggle against absenteeism and spoilage and against specific perpetrators of these negative phenomena. The Komsomol organizations are also required to play a large part here.

All organizational work must be expressed in specific deeds and bring the best results for all our activity. That is precisely what the party organizations are striving toward. This has been graphically demonstrated by the report and election campaign in the primary party organizations. It took the form of a principled discussion of work done and helped to eliminate bottlenecks and existing shortcomings in the activity of all collectives.

Allow me on behalf of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of the republic unanimously approve the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum decisions, will adopt them for unswerving guidance and execution, mark the concluding year of the 5-year plan with new achievements in communist building and provide a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

LD250006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] A festive session was held in the capital today devoted to the 225th anniversary of Moscow State University [MSU]. On the presidium of the festive session were Comrades Grishin, Kirilenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin; leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, eminent cultural figures, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. Here is a report by our correspondent. [begin recording]

[Correspondent] The meeting is addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU, Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom:

[Grishin] Today the university is being presented with the Order of the October Revolution, which it was awarded for great services in training highly-qualified specialists for the national economy, its considerable contribution to the development of science and culture and in connection with its 225th anniversary. It is with great satisfaction that I am fulfilling the instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pass on to those taking part in the festive meeting--the professors, teachers, students and postgraduates, the entire MSU collective--congratulations on the occasion of this anniversary, ardent and cordial greetings and wishes for new successes in labor and study. [applause]

[Correspondent] Comrade Grishin talked about the glorious history and the achievements with which Moscow University approached its anniversary. He told of the tasks which are being set today by the party for Soviet higher education.

[Grishin] The glorious 225-year history of the university, its achievements, the high award earned by steadfast labor, gives us confidence that the MSU collective will multiply its contribution to the development of science and culture, to the all-round progress of society of advanced socialism, that it will achieve new successes in training highly qualified cadres who are ready to dedicate themselves to the cause of our party, to give all their efforts and knowledge to the good of the motherland, in the name of the triumph of communism. [applause]

[Correspondent] Comrade Grishin then reads out the decree of the award and pins the Order of the October Revolution onto the MSU banner. [end recording]

With enormous enthusiasm those participating in the solemn session adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Brezhnev.

RSFSR HOUSING MINISTER RETIRES, REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD250845 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 January 1980 publishes on page 2 an RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing "Comrade Anatoliy Georgiyevich Bykhanov to the post of RSFSR minister of housing and civil construction." On the same page it publishes a "Chronicle" report that the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium "has relieved Comrade A.V. Gladyrevskiy of his duties as RSFSR minister of housing and civil construction in connection with his retirement on pension."

BELORUSSIAN STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION CHIEF RETIRES

LD231237 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Text of Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree: "On the Chief of the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration"]

[Text] Minsk, 10 January--The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

1. Release Comrade Dmitriy Leontyevich Chervanev from his duties as chief of the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical administration in connection with his retirement.

2. Appoint Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Nichiporovich chief of the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration.

[Signed] I. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Ye. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REPLACED WITHOUT EXPLANATION

LD250843 Ibilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Text] GRUZINFORM--The Georgian Council of Ministers has appointed:

Comrade R.P. Chkhobadze Georgian deputy minister of higher and secondary education for construction;

Comrade T.M. Vachnadze Georgian deputy minister of education for construction;

Comrade T.V. Kvernadze first deputy chairman of the Georgian Committee for Monitoring Safety Precautions in Industry and for Mine Inspection.

The Georgian Council of Ministers has relieved Comrade R.D. Nikuradze of his duties as deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers Committee for Monitoring Safety Precautions in Industry and for Mine Inspection and Comrade M.N. Kochakidze of his duties as Georgian deputy minister of education.

GEORGIAN RAYKOM PLENUM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD250837 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Lagodekhskiy Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A Lagodekhskiy Raykom plenum has been held to examine an organizational question.

The plenum relieved L.S. Kibabidze of his duties as Legodekhskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

V.G. Bakradze was elected Lagodekhskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, took part in the plenum and delivered a speech.

TURKMEN PRICES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

LD250835 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text of "Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree appointing Comrade E.K. Nazarov chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Prices"]

[Text] The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Ernst Kalandarovich Nazarov chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Prices.

[Signed] B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Ashkhabad, 11 January 1980.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM APPOINTS CULTURE MINISTER

LD250839 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Gurgen Ashotovich Arkelyan be appointed Armenian minister of culture.

[Signed] B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Yerevan, 10 January 1980.

THREE AZERBALJAN RAYKOM CHIEFS 'TRANSFERRED,' REPLACED

LD250841 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "At Raykom Plenums"]

[Text] Dzhalilabad, 11 January--A plenum of Dzhalilabadskiy Raykom has been held to discuss an organizational question.

The plenum relieved A.B. Mursalov of his duties as raykom first secretary and Bureau member on his transfer to other work.

The plenum elected I.M. Kurbanov Dzhalilabadskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

Neftechala, 11 January--A plenum of Neftechalinskiy Raykom has been held to discuss an organizational question.

The plenum relieved I.M. Kurbanov of his duties as raykom first secretary and Bureau member on his transfer to other work.

V.M. Seidov was elected Neftechalinskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

Lachin, 11 January--A plenum of Lachinskiy Raykom has been held to discuss an organizational question.

The plenum relieved M.M. Dzhabbarov of his duties as raykom first secretary and Bureau member on his transfer to other work.

A.A. Kerimov was elected Lachinskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

SOVETSKAYA LITVA REVIEWS BOOK ON SOVIET PATRIOTISM

LD241423 [Editorial Report LD] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 15 January 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,400-word book review by V. Lazutka under the headline "On Soviet National Pride," reviewing G.O. Zimanas' "The National Pride of Soviet People" [Obshchenatsionalnaya Gordost Sovetskiky Lyudey], Moscow, Znaniye Publishing House, 1979. The review notes the class basis of patriotism in a class society, asserting that the bourgeoisie's patriotism "is constantly turning into nationalism," while "only the proletariat can organically combine patriotism and internationalism." Lazutka notes the author's exposure of bourgeois nationalists' distortions of the "development of socialist relations between nations" and his assertion that nationalism is "fundamentally incompatible with socialism." The book reportedly engenders an awareness of the "magnitude of the Soviet people's deeds" and a feeling of "national pride in our country and in the builders of a communist society."

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA WRITES ON SHOSTAKOVICH'S LENINISM

LD241213 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 18 January 1980 publishes on page 2 a 4,800-word article by Sofya Khentova under the rubric "Illuminated by Leninist Thought," headed "Following the Heart's Command: A Great Image in Shostakovich's Music."

The article outlines the composer's creative career, "in which a tremendous place was occupied by works about Lenin and the Leninist party." Khentova chiefly discusses the composition of works associated with or inspired by Lenin and Leninism and quotes remarks by Shostakovich on his view of Lenin, such as when he expressed the intention of "writing a work devoted to the immortal image of Vladimir Ilich" in 1959, referring to the 12th Symphony. Khentova quotes from the composer's autobiography: "I do not think I am only a witness of our party's great work. It seems to me that if only to a small degree I am also a participant in that great work"; and from his remarks on being accepted as a party member: "...I cannot imagine life in the future outside the ranks of the Communist Party." The article postulates the idea of Lenin as central to an understanding of Shostakovich's work and life, and--on the surface at least--appears to steer clear of the more contentious issues which marked the development of the composer's life and work.

BRIEFS

KRYMSKIY OBKOM RESHUFFLE--A Krymskiy Obkom Plenum on 24 December discussed an organizational issue. As Comrade (Bashkin) has been elected Krymskiy Oblispolkom chairman, the plenum relieved him of the duties of Krymskiy Obkom secretary. Comrade Ilyin, hitherto Krasnogvardeyskiy Gorkom first secretary, was elected obkom secretary and Bureau member. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 24 Dec 79 AU]

TURGAYSKIY OBKOM RESHUFFLE--A Turgayskiy Obkom plenum in Arkalyk discussed recently tasks stemming from the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Obkom First Secretary Auyelbekov delivered a report. The plenum also examined an organizational issue. In connection with his transfer to another job, Comrade Golubenko was relieved of the duties of obkom second secretary. Gennadiy Nikolayevich (Torofenko) was elected obkom second secretary. [Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 30 Dec 79 AU]

KAZAKH GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLES--The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Uraz Makayevich Beysenov) Kazakh first deputy minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises, having relieved Leonid Ivanovich Andreyev of those duties in connection with his transfer to another job. The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed Leonid Ivanovich Andreyev Kazakh deputy minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises, having relieved of those duties (Uraz Makayevich Beysenov) in connection with his transfer to another job. The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Kamal Ulyanovic Mailov) deputy chairman of the Kazakh State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, having relieved him of the duties of Culture Department chief in the Affairs Administration of the Kazakh Council of Ministers. The Kazakh Council of Ministers has relieved (Amergiy Kazizmeginovich Shmanov) of the duties of deputy chairman of the Kazakh State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting in connection with his transfer to another job. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 16 Jan 80 AU]

NEW JOURNAL IN SIBERIA--The Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences has started publishing a journal GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES [GEOGRAFIYA I PRIRODNYYE RUSURSY]. The journal will cover problems connected with the rational use of natural resources in Siberia and other regions. Prominence will be given to publications about geographical research of practical importance. The journal will come out quarterly. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES STATE PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD240548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held today which examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development and the country's state budget for 1979 and also measures for insuring the fulfillment of the plan and budget for 1980. It was noted that the volume of industrial production last year increased in comparison with 1978 by 3.4 percent. Measures were taken consistently aimed at strengthening the material and technical basis of agriculture. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, gross output of agriculture in 1979 increased in comparison with the average annual level achieved in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. There was a continuation in the implementation of the social program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress. Residential houses were built on a total area of almost 103 million square miles. A large quantity of hospitals, general education schools, vocational technical schools, preschool establishments and other projects in the cultural and consumer areas were brought into use.

At the same time it was noted at the session that some ministries and departments of the USSR and the councils of ministers of union republics had not insured the fulfillment of the plan for production of goods, growth in labor productivity and profit. Those taking part in the session outlined measures for eliminating these shortcomings. Attention was also paid to the need to further strengthening labor discipline and reducing staff turnover in the national economy.

A speech was made at the session by Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Taking part in the work of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers was Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1830 GMT on 24 January adds: "The Council of Ministers obliged ministries, departments and councils of ministers of union republics to radically improve the state of affairs in capital construction and to undertake special supervision of the bringing into use of precommissioned projects on time. It was proposed to seek additional possibilities for increasing output of goods in great demand, broadening and improving their variety and raising their quality; and to take the necessary measures for insuring fodder for stock-breeding and successful wintering of cattle and for insuring the preparation and conducting of fieldwork."]

DECISION ADOPTED TO IMPROVE SVERDLOVSK RAILWAY

LD242238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on the development and improvement of the Sverdlovsk Railway, which serves large territorial-economic centers of the Urals and Western Siberia.

We shall give a brief comment on this report; the Sverdlovsk Railway stretches more than 1,300 km from west to east. It passes through areas where oil and gas extraction is being rapidly increased and a big national economic complex is being created. Large power capacities are being built into the Reft, Perm and Surgut GRESes, and large factories are being built. All this is connected with the further increase of freight transportation. More than R125 million have been allocated for the railway's development in the last year of the 5-year plan.

TWO COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

Cosmos-1151

LD231320 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 23, TASS--The Soviet Union launched today an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1151.

The satellite is designated for trying out methods of obtaining prompt information on the world ocean. Its initial period of rotation is 97.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface is 678 km, the minimum distance is 650 km. The inclination of the orbit is 82.5 degrees.

In addition to experimental scientific equipment, the satellite is provided with a radio system for precise measuring of orbit elements, a radio-telemetric system for transmitting data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment to the ground.

The onboard equipment functions normally. The coming information is transmitted to the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences for processing and utilisation.

Cosmos-1152

LD250856 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 25, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1152, was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday. The satellite carries scientific instrumentation intended to carry on space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period--89.7 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--370 km, the minimum distance--181 km, orbital inclination--67.1 degrees.

The instrumentation is functioning normally.

SOYUZ-T TESTED FOR WATER LANDING

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Jan 80 p 4 WA

[Article by Jozsef Meruk, Moscow correspondent: "Joint Flight of Salyut-6 and Soyuz-T, Perfecting Techniques for Water Landing"]

[Text] The return capsule of the Soyuz-T spacecraft was subjected to a multitude of tests before launching. Among these were practice in landing on water which covers 70 percent of the earth's surface. As the Moscow military journal--KRASZNAYA ZVEZDA--reports, the return capsule, which is fitted with new types of equipment and instruments, withstood the demanding tests. Instruments and pilot life-support systems were undamaged by wind, waves and other natural hazards. Special training for the cosmonauts remains of primary importance despite the most perfect technology. Therefore all cosmonauts undergo thorough practice in water landing.

Equipment for landing on water, the food and clothing required for survival until the arrival of the rescue team, can be as important as the other novelties such as the onboard computer of the experimental Soyuz-T, now circling the earth linked to Salyut-6, are when the space modules are joined. It is inconceivable that the Soviet search and recovery service will now be completely revamped for water landings but it is worth noting that the Soyuz-T was tested for "water" landing in advance.

PRAVDA VIEWS NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT, SAFETY IN USSR

LD231311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Y. Gubarev article: "Atomic Energy: Leap into the Future", first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] Addressing the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out that atomic energy must be developed more quickly. Our scientific observer describes what is being done for this today and the immediate plans and concerns of those who place the energy of the atom at the service of the national economy.

"In my view, no sector of science is capable of developing effectively if it does not have a clear-cut program designed for a particular term--sometimes years, sometimes decades." I read the notes in my pad from a conversation with A.P. Aleksandrov. "When we embarked on the first power reactors we were confident that the time would come when the reactor would be able to compete with any power installation. Throughout the world thermal electric power stations discharge into the atmosphere 200-250 million tons of ashes and approximately 60 million tons of sulfur dioxide every year. By the year 2000 these figures could have increased to 1.5 billion and 400 million tons respectively. Nuclear power stations do not need oxygen or pollute the atmosphere with ashes, sulfur and other products of combustion. They are the 'cleanest' stations.

"Nuclear stations with thermal reactors have many advantages over others," Academician N.A. Dollezhal believes. "They have virtually no ties with fuel bases. Today essentially just one factor limits the choice of a site to construct an AES--the availability of water resources. But even this limitation is dispensed with if an air-cooled system is employed for the condensers. Thus, an AES does not mind being remote from raw material sources. Its capacity is practically unlimited and stations can be automated in many ways and constructed in regions of great energy consumption. This is very important for a vast country such as ours. Research has proved that AES's are safe and do not pollute the atmosphere either with powdery ash or with gaseous discharges. Experience of operating stations throughout the world has confirmed this."

The scientists' dream is becoming reality. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, as envisaged by the 25th party congress decisions, the capacity of our AES's is trebling.

Big cities and certain regions in the European part of the country have already begun experiencing an electricity shortage. This has retarded the development of industry and agriculture, and it is no accident that the "Main Directions for the Development of the USSR National Economy in 1976-1980" provide for the commissioning of capacities at the Leningrad and Armenian, Novovoronezhskiy and Smolensk, Kursk and Chernobyl, Rovno and South Ukrainian AES's. The plans outlined by the party congress are being fulfilled. In December a cheerful piece of news came in from Leningrad: The nuclear giant's third unit had been commissioned. The Beloyarskiy station is in its pre-commissioning period--a new unit, the biggest in the world, with a fast neutron reactor with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts is to be commissioned there. Startup and adjustment work on the latest units of the Novovoronezhskiy and Armenian AES's is being completed.

As determined in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, construction of a number of new AES's is being begun. Their creation has been preceded by a period of extensive scientific questing and design decisions. Different types of reactors have emerged, and experience of operating them has helped determine the main directions of the development of nuclear power in the USSR. Atommash--a plant epitomizing the level of 20th-century techniques and technology--is growing up in the Don steppes and starting to manufacture the first millionaire--a unit with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. These will be produced in series at Atommash for the AES's which will rise up in future 5-year plans.

And not only in our country. The "joint forecast of the development of nuclear power in the CEMA countries in the period through 1990" provides for a fourfold to fivefold increase in nuclear power capacities compared with the present time.

On the threshold of the eighties it can rightfully be said that nuclear power has made a mighty leap. Today it is impossible to imagine the further development of our national economy without it.

"The energy from nuclear stations now is basically more profitable than that from thermal stations according to all indicators. Its prime cost is lower, so there is a clear saving, but this does not give us grounds for being satisfied with what we have achieved." V.P. Nevskiy, chief of the Soyuzatomenergo association reflected, then he said: "There are fundamental differences between nuclear and classic power, hence the specific difficulties. Nuclear power is making rapid strides, and this requires a new approach--technical and organizational. I studied Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum with great satisfaction. The problems which he set industry have a paramount bearing on us. The rate of increase in our capacities is above 35 percent a year--which is unknown in any other sector of the national economy. The need for the accelerated development of nuclear power was also noted once again at the CPSU Central Committee plenum."

Yes, there have been successes in recent years, but attention must be concentrated on those questions which make it possible to exploit AES's still more economically. Today we have seven powerful stations, but in the next 5-year plan the growth rate for nuclear power will increase still more and we will start constructing new AES's. We cannot manage without creating a special material and technical base for management and repair services, many of my interlocutors pointed out. These must be mighty enterprises and organizations. The experience which has been accumulated in the management of GES's and TETs's does not suit the new sphere in all respects. Large-scale nuclear power needs centralized management above all, at least for the next few years.

Automation of management is an urgent task but unfortunately it is not being resolved as quickly as the level of development of nuclear technology demands. Then there is product quality: The demands on the creators of equipment for AES's are particularly tough, and this places a great responsibility on all enterprises which insure its delivery.

"Big AES's have been in operation more than 15 years, and there has not been a single case of irradiation," V.P. Nevskiy said. "Nevertheless, we always remember safety, designers, planners and operators do everything necessary to insure that emergency situations do not arise in AES's, and the demands on the quality and completeness of the equipment being supplied to AES's are constantly being increased."

"So much for those who work in AES's, but what would you say to those who live nearby?"

"Much has already been written about this," my interlocutor smiled.

"Scientists have been studying the effect of nuclear stations on the environment for a quarter-century and are convinced that AES's have 'settled down' well in the vicinity of major industrial centers such as Leningrad, Kiev and Voronezh. AES's are to be erected next near Smolensk, in the Donbass and in other densely populated regions. It is characteristic that the residents of these places in no way seek to avid our stations. On Sundays some 20,000 amateur anglers gather alongside the Beloyarskiy AES. People who have already had an opportunity to work in AES's or to live in their neighborhood know perfectly well not by word of mouth but from their own experience that these stations bring them nothing but kindly light. The nuclear age has simply come to them sooner...."

GEOLOGISTS TO INVESTIGATE EAST ANTARACTIC

LD221020 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Leningrad, January 22, TASS--The diesel electric ship Mikhail Somov today moored at the ice covered water front at the Filchner shelf glacier in the Antarctic Weddell Sea. It carried a large team of scientists and specialists of the geological-geophysical detachment of the latest Soviet expedition to the "White Continent". They activated the seasonal Druzhnaya base located at the glacier and began unloading the ship. A radio message reporting this was received at the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute in Leningrad.

Druzhnaya will be the main centre for comprehensive investigation of the geological structure of a vast region of the eastern Antarctic close to the southern shore of Weddell Sea. The Sovite Antarctic explorers are going to investigate hundreds of thousands of square kilometres in one and a half or two months and map this territory. Emphasis will be on deep seismic sounding of the stone bed of the Antarctic beneath the ice cover with the object of ascertaining the structure and geological history of the sixth continent.

FLOATING DRILLING EQUIPMENT FOR OIL, GAS DEVELOPED

LD240002 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 23, TASS--Specialists in the Soviet Union are developing a number of seaborne floating drilling installations designed to drill oil and gas wells to depths reaching up to six kilometres with sea depths up to 200 metres. The first installation has already been assembled and sent to the area of the exploitation.

While previous Soviet installations were transported by water by tug-boats only to the place of exploitation and then they extended their steel "legs" to the sea-bed with their drills boring into the shelf. This new installations is always in a floating position. It has a drilling equipment with a tower with a height over 50 metres, powerful drilling pumps and equipment for cementing the wells.

Special devices absorb sea rocking ensuring the safety of drilling mechanisms against hard pushes. The steel platform is kept seaborne by two big pontoons and, in the drilling point, by eight 18 ton anchors.

A system of controlling the position of the drilling installation in operation was used for the first time. It registers a slightest deviation. Instruments keep the drilling process under constant control.

Comfortable one and two-seat booths await the workers after the shift. The floating drilling installation has a reserve of fuel which allows it 30 days of autonomous operation.

Soon, Soviet specialists will embark on another project--a drilling vessel with dynamic stabilisation. A system of propellers switched on and off automatically depending on the direction of the waves, the current and the wind, will keep the ship in a required position.

SOLAR ENERGY STATIONS PLANNED FOR KAZAKHSTAN

LD232358 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, January 23, TASS--A number of solar energy stations are planned to be built in the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan. The sites for the stations have been chosen south of the 50th degree, northern latitude, with the intensity of solar radiation there being the highest. The stations will provide electric energy and hot water for settlements of cattle breeders.

The solar electric power station will be a system of mirrors, with a tower with a steam boiler in the centre. The concentrated sun rays will turn the water in the boiler into steam which will run through pipelines into a turbine with a generator. Twenty thousand square metres of mirrors will be required for a 2,500 kilowatt electric power station.

One such station is intended for the village of Koktal in the desert, south of the Lake of Balkhash. It will deliver the peasants from the need of burning 3,000 tons of coal a year.

Specialists of Kazakhstan have proved economic expediency of the construction of solar energy stations not only for settlements of cattle breeders in deserts. They proved to be promising also for health resorts and summer rest zones where preservation of the air basin purity is of a particularly great significance. Among such zones is the coast of the highland lake of Issyk-Kul where up to a million people have rest per season.

OVERALL DEFENSE SPENDING HAS NOT INCREASED

LD231711 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Jan 80 p 3 LD

["APN commentary" by G. Svyatov: "Urgent Problem of Military Detente"]

[Text] A conference between U.S. President Carter and his closest aides on foreign policy and military issues was held at the White House recently to discuss the draft U.S. military budget for fiscal 1981. While in fiscal 1980 the budget topped $140 billion, next year it is proposed to earmark more than $160 billion for military purposes. In this connection VOA has broadcast extracts from a recent CIA report claiming, without adducing any proof, that the "USSR spends 50 percent more than the United States on military purposes." The myth of the Soviet military threat is brought into play over and over again. But what is the real situation?

The problem of mutually limiting and reducing the military budgets of the United States and the USSR, all countries that are permanent members of the UN Security Council--including Britain, France and the PRC--and other states that possess considerable military potentials is not new. The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and a number of speeches by Soviet leaders have spoken of the need to solve it.

It was a subject of discussion at the 28th UN General Assembly session in 1973, which approved by a majority of votes the Soviet proposal "on reducing by 10 percent the military budgets of the states that are permanent members of the UN Security Council and using part of the funds saved to aid developing countries." However, because of the sharply negative attitude of the PRC toward this resolution and the reserved attitude of the United States, Britain and France, it did not materialize in the form of a corresponding international agreement.

In 1978-1979 the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states repeatedly put forward constructive initiatives and stressed the need to seek ways of solving the problem of mutually reducing military expenditure. But to no avail. The Soviet Union alone, true to its peace-loving principles, continues year in, year out to unilaterally reduce its defense budget. This was demonstrated once again at the last USSR Supreme Soviet session, which approved the sum of R17.1 billion as the 1980 budget.

But despite these obvious facts, the West continues to concoct all kinds of fables about Soviet military budgets.

The essence of one myth disseminated by the American CIA is the claim that each year in the past decade the USSR increased its military spending by 3-4 percent, whereas the United States reduced its military spending in the first half of the decade. So, they say, now is the time for the United States and its allies in the military-political blocs to increase their military budgets by at least 3 percent each year through the end of the next decade.

The exposure of this false Western postulate is of special political importance from the viewpoint of solving the problems of military detente in international relations in general and Soviet-American relations in particular.

In the West, including among representatives of progressive circles and the broad public, it is often asked: Just how could the USSR not increase its defense budget for a decade under the conditions of the buildup of the PRC's military potential and a "China factor" favorable to the United States and unfavorable to the USSR? The answer to this question is contained in Soviet party and state documents and in Soviet leaders' speeches.

Thus, for instance, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared at his meeting with Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug's voters 2 March 1979: "We spend as much as is absolutely necessary on defense. No more, but no less, either."

The USSR certainly cannot fail to take into account in its budget policy the negative significance of the "China factor" and also of other adverse features, including the headlong arms race in the United States. But at the same time the Soviet Union also heeds a whole series of important positive factors, components of what we call the relaxation of international tension. The fruits of this relaxation are well known.

Yet another Western propaganda argument for the "growth" of Soviet military spending is the claim that the strengthening of the defense capability of the USSR's eastern borders in the seventies must inevitably have resulted in growth of the defense budget. However, this argument does not hold water, either. Using data widely known in the United States regarding the change in the ratio of expenditure of strategic nuclear forces and on the rest of the armed forces, the following picture emerges. In the sixties the United States spent more than 40 percent of its military budget on the first category--a consequence of the expense involved in building the Minuteman missile complexes and Polaris submarines. In the seventies spending on this category fell to 20 percent. In principle, as well-informed specialists from the CIA and military intelligence realize perfectly well, a similar tendency, for the same objective reasons, must also be taking place in the USSR. In other words, the Soviet Union could, without increasing its total defense spending, maintain its ground forces at the proper level and even increase somewhat their numerical strength in the Far East in the first half of the decade--something prompted by objective defense requirements.

Opponents of curbing the U.S. military budget's growth cite as the--from their viewpoint--most cogent argument the claim that the USSR hides a large part of its defense spending in civilian items in the budget. To put it mildly, that is not true, as any serious investigator of the problem can see.

The Soviet state has no need to "camouflage" its defense budget. It will be recalled that when, proceedings from the international situation, the USSR was forced to increase its budget, it did not hide the fact. For instance, in 1950, before the Korean war, the budget totaled R8.3 billion in present prices, but in 1955 it had been increased to R11.2 billion in connection with that war and the proclamation in the United States of the provocative strategy of "massive nuclear retaliation." But in 1960, when the USSR made a considerable unilateral reduction in the numerical strength of its armed forces, the budget was reduced to R9.3 billion. Finally, in the sixties the USSR's defense budget increased to R17.9 billion in connection with the sharp increase in U.S. military spending and also the American aggression in Vietnam, which was dangerous to the cause of peace.

In conclusion it should be said that the arms race does not affect the United States and USSR alone. The problem of nuclear nonproliferation is closely linked with the problem of reducing military budgets. The world's peoples have many urgent economic problems. The mutual reduction of military budgets on the basis of international agreement--that is an urgent problem of military detente that must be solved without delay.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MASS DEFENSE WORK CAMPAIGN

LD231235 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Article by Lt Col (Reserve) F. Semyanovskiy: "Month of Mass Defense Work"]

[Excerpts] The all-union Month of Mass Defense work to mark the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces was formally inaugurated in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's Union House on 18 January.

A speech was delivered at the opening ceremony by Col Gen G. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He warmly congratulated those present on the opening of the month and expressed his confidence that party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and DOSAAF organizations, in close collaboration with military units, ships and military training establishments, would do everything necessary to insure a further improvement in the standard of mass defense work and to improve the training of future soldiers and sailors.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by V. Lepeshkin, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; A. Ushakov, secretary of the AUCCTU; V. Grigoryev, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Vice Adm A. Kosov, deputy commander in chief of the navy; Army Generals P. Batof, I. Gusakovskiy and D. Lelyushenko; USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Col B. Volynov; DOSAAF activists; and war and labor veterans.

GORSHOV RECEIVES HONORARY LIYEPAYA CITIZENSHIP

LD241429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Capt of Reserves A. Kleyn report: "According to the City Soviet's Decision"]

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Svoiet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, has become the first honorary citizen of Liyepaya, in accordance with a decision of the city soviet.

For nearly 10 years Sergey Georgiyevich has been representing Liyepaya working people in the USSR Supreme Soviet. The people of Liyepaya know S.G. Gorshkov as a major military leader who devotes all his efforts to strengthening the navy's combat might. The deputy often visits our city, meets with his voters and carries out their instructions.

BRIEFS

OFFICERS AS CANDIDATES--Registration of candidates for the election of deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has begun in Primorskiy Kray. Meetings of electoral district commissions have been held. Among the candidates registered were Major General Valentin Konstantinovich Gaponenko, chief of the Red Banner Pacific Border District, candidate from Frunzenskiy Electoral District No 223; Vice Admiral Vladimir Dmitriyevich Sabaneyev, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, candidate from Kavalerovskiy Electoral District No 227; and Vladimir Akimovich Demchenko, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, candidate from Partizanskiy Electoral District No 230. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW]